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Contents

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

Parker Presidential Prospects . . . 505
Conviction of Senator Burton . . . 506
Cartoon Glimpses of Democratic Aspirants in their Hours of Doubt . 506-7
Exile of Colorado Labor Leaders . . 508
Cartoons: Spring Openings in the Far East 508
Attacking the Meat Trust 509
Cartoons: Trust Defiance of Great Rulers 509
"Graft" as a National Taint . . . 510
The American Commercial Duumvirate 511
Topics in Brief 512

LETTERS AND ART:

Is Fiction Deteriorating?—An English View 513
The Art of the Stage-Manager . . . 514
American Literary Influence Abroad . 514
A "Gospeler of the Orient" . . . 515
A Movement for "New Ideals" in German Literature 516
A Free National System of Music . 516
Notes 516

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

The Different Forms of Memory . . 517
Success of the Incandescent Electric Lamp 517
The Language of the Mind 518
Bricks as Ventilators 518
The Grafting of a Nerve 519
Passing of Our Medicinal Plants . . 519
How Will X-Rays Affect Insects? . 519
Science Brevities 519

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

American Religion in French Eyes . 520
The Future of Japanese Religion . . 520
The Search for God 521
Is the Christian Endeavor Movement a "Spent Force"? 522
A Minister's Indictment of His Profession 523

FOREIGN TOPICS:

Probable Outcome of the War . . . 524
Portraits: More Advisers of Nicholas II. 524
Notabilities of the Japanese Navy 525
Revolt Against Japan's Censorship . 525
General Kuropatkin at the Front . . 526
Premier Combes Faces a New Crisis . 527
Mr. Balfour Declines to Resign . . 528

MISCELLANEOUS:

Books Received 530
Current Poetry 530
Personals 531
More or Less Pungent 532
Current Events 534
Chess 535

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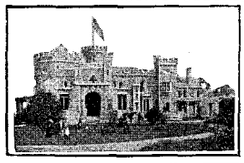

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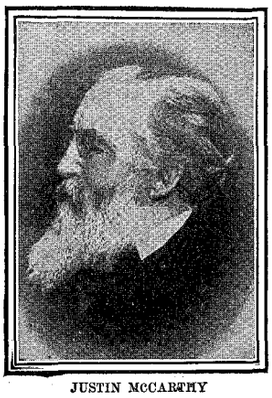

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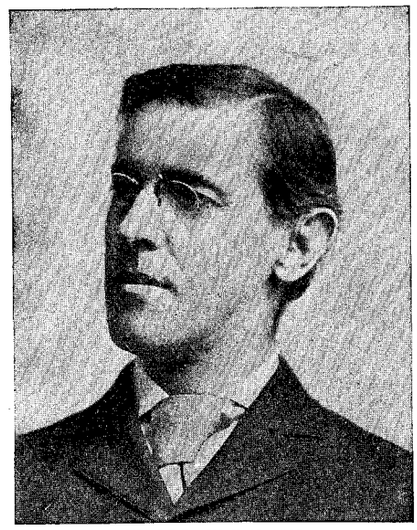

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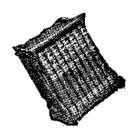

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

PARKER PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS.

THE movement to nominate Judge Alton B. Parker for the Presidency on the Democratic ticket "turned the corner" on Tuesday of last week, and is now traveling the main road toward St. Louis with daily increasing momentum; and a large part of the Democratic press is swinging into line behind the Parker banner. Realizing the importance and possibility of carrying New York this year, the Democratic papers the country over have been rather waiting for New York to express a preference, and on Tuesday of last week the Democratic primaries in the Empire State showed the Hill-Parker forces to be in control of 300 or more delegates of the 450 elected to the state convention that will assemble in Albany on April 18. The Albany convention is expected, therefore, to send 78 Parker delegates to St. Louis, and the papers referred to above expect that the St. Louis convention will ratify New York's choice. The movement toward Parker seems to be due partly to a desire to unite on some man who will not alienate either the radical or the conservative wing of the party, partly to a desire to find some candidate who will carry New York, and partly to a desire to head off the Hearst boom. As noted in these columns a few weeks ago, enthusiasm for the New York judge himself seems to be lacking.

The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) and *World* (Ind. Dem.), and the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) and *Citizen* (Dem.) have come out for Parker, but Mr. Hearst's *American* (Dem.) seems to insinuate, in its news treatment of the situation, that Parker is too much under the influence of David B. Hill. Many Southern papers have declared for him. Parker is the "one available candidate for the party this year," declares the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* (Dem.), and so say the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.), the Macon *Telegraph* (Dem.), the Nashville *American* (Dem.), and the Montgomery *Advertiser* (Dem.). The Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) says that when it shall be "called upon to assist in the effort to put this State in the Parker column at St. Louis," it "will cheerfully perform" that duty "when New York leads the way." And the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.) says:

"The logic of the situation demands Democratic unity upon the candidacy of Judge Parker. New York is for him, and the decision of New York is final. He is the man upon whom all factions of the party can unite, the safe and sure leader who must be opposed to the unsafe and erratic Mr. Roosevelt, and every consideration of the present situation calls for his nomination.

"We urge all Democrats, everywhere, to sink all merely personal preferences and get together upon the New Yorker."

The New York *Times*, mentioned above, observes:

"Democrats everywhere are becoming persuaded that Judge Parker is in truth the best candidate to make the fight against President Roosevelt. The qualities of steadiness and conservatism which Mr. Roosevelt lacks are among the distinguishing characteristics of Judge Parker. His nomination would make the 'Roosevelt issue' effective for campaign use, and the temper of Mr. Roosevelt's own party indicates that it is against him, his practises, and his tendencies that the fight must be made. The action of the New York convention will in all probability determine the set of the current which will carry Judge Parker forward to the nomination at St. Louis."

ALTON BROOKS PARKER,

Chief Justice of the New York State Court of Appeals; New York State's probable choice for the Democratic presidential nomination.

The objection urged against Judge Parker by his critics is that nobody knows what his position is upon public questions. Mr. Bryan has spoken satirically of the proposed Parker nomination as "the nomination of an interrogation point"; to which an anti-Bryan paper replies that even that would be better than nominating a full stop, as the party did in 1896 and 1900. The Atlanta *News* (Dem.), which is supporting Hearst, calls Parker a "sphinx," and asks:

"What does he believe? Is he a political Confucian, Buddhist, Mohammedan, Shintoist, or a plain economic agnostic? Nobody seems to know. The campaign fund is adequate to pay for elegant suites at the Kimball, but it can't pay for a stamp to answer a plain, honest, civil question as to what Judge Parker believes in. Does he believe in anything except silence palpable?"

The Washington *Post* (Ind.) says similarly:

"Should Judge Parker be nominated, either he or Mr. Roosevelt will, in all human probability, fill the next Presidential term. The country knows the views of Mr. Roosevelt on all important matters, including the delicate question of the 'open shop' in government service. Is the Democracy 'going it blind' as to Judge Parker, save as he is represented by David B. Hill? Will not the

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THE MOTH AND THE FLAME.
—Plaschke in the Louisville *Post*.

CARTOON GLIMPSES

Democracy insist, for instance, on an authentic statement of Hill's meaning when he assures representatives of organized labor that Parker is 'all right'? Is he with or against Mr. Roosevelt on the 'open shop'? That is a fair question, and it ought to be answered by the only man who can answer it satisfactorily."

The Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) says in reply that at any rate "the country has already made up its mind that he is a safe man and can be trusted in all emergencies," and "that is precisely what Mr. Roosevelt is not." The New York *Times* adds:

"If Judge Parker had not been equal to the tasks that fall to him, we should most certainly have found it out. His life has been spent in the practise of law and upon the bench. Since 1898 he has been Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals. Is it not altogether to his credit, is it not a proof of his strength of character, of his high sense of the dignity of his office, that he has not during those six years paraded himself or permitted himself to be paraded in the public view? In short, has not his career been of sufficient amplitude and distinction to constitute a degree of 'availability' that does not fall below the standards set up in previous campaigns?"

After all this effort to find a man who can "carry New York," will the judge be equal to the task? Walter Wellman says on this point in the Philadelphia *Press*:

"It is, of course, far too early for an independent and neutral correspondent to pass opinion upon any such claims, but one can not enter the atmosphere of New York politics without becoming impressed by the confidence of the Democrats and the anxiety of the Republicans as to the outcome in this State. All this may easily be changed before election day, but at the present time the Democrats appear to have the best of the situation here.

"The Republican leaders are still quarreling, and heaven knows when they will get together and settle their differences. Peace within the Republican ranks of New York is yet purely nominal and superficial. Underneath, the fires of hatred are burning fiercely.

"If the friends of Justice Parker are able to make the Democracy of the country believe he can carry New York, there should be little reason to doubt his nomination at St. Louis. News from New York City is that independents like Everett P. Wheeler are coming out strong for Parker. The judge is popular among the conservative elements throughout the State, particularly with the bar. Without question he will get a vote in New York State that no Democratic candidate except former President Cleveland has been able to command in recent years."

CONVICTION OF SENATOR BURTON.

FOR the first time in the history of the country a United States Senator has been convicted in a criminal court of offenses in his official capacity, but the action does not meet with such expressions of surprise from the press as might be expected under the circumstances. The Senator, Joseph Ralph Burton (Rep.), of Kansas, who was charged with accepting fees from the Rialto Grain and Securities Company, of St. Louis, for using his influence with the Post-Office Department to prevent the issue of a fraud order against the company, was found guilty on March 28,

FARMER BRYAN.
—Triggs in the New York *Press*.

OF DEMOCRATIC ASPIRANTS

in the United States District Court at St. Louis, of violating the law forbidding any member of Congress to accept compensation for rendering services before a federal department in a matter in which the United States is interested. The penalty is imprisonment for not more than two years, or a fine not exceeding $10,000, or both. Furthermore, any one so convicted is rendered forever incapable of holding office under the United States Government. The case is to be taken to the United States Court of Appeals.

The Rialto Company had been under the scrutiny of the post-office officials on charges of using the mails for improper purposes, and Burton, it was charged, attempted to exert his influence to prevent the issuance of a fraud order against the company. It was in November, 1902, that he accepted the proposition to become general counsel for the company. Senator Burton in his testimony insists that the fee he received was for legal services, and says that he appeared in his capacity as an attorney, not in his capacity as a United States Senator. But this technicality did not save him, as Judge Adams stated that "the gist of the offense . . . is the accepting of money for services before the department." Senator Burton says he visited Chief Post-Office Inspector Cochran at Washington to say that if anything should "come to his notice in the nature of a complaint against the Rialto Company, I wished that he would call my attention to it, as I could not afford to be connected with a company that did not obey the law." He denies that he ever indicated to the inspector his intention to interfere with the process of the department, or to restrain Mr. Cochran from taking any action in the complaints against the company. Senator Burton also added that other Senators and Representatives had built up large private practises during their terms of office, and that he "in a small way desired to emulate

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them." No action will be taken by the Senate, say the Washington despatches, until Burton's appeal has been decided.

The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) and *Evening Mail* (Rep.) think it best for the Senator to resign at once, and the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind. Dem.) says that "if the Senate has any regard for its own traditions it will make short shrift of Burton." The latter paper adds that when Burton was elected to the Senate one of his political enemies "expressed the opinion that the State would be fortunate if the new Senator succeeded in keeping out of the penitentiary until the expiration of his term"; and "this estimate of Burton's character has been sustained by the courts." The Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) remarks that "no man with a sense of honor would have placed himself in the position Senator Burton did," and it remarks upon the fact that "even the federal Senate has become infected with the all-pervading atmosphere of 'graft.'"

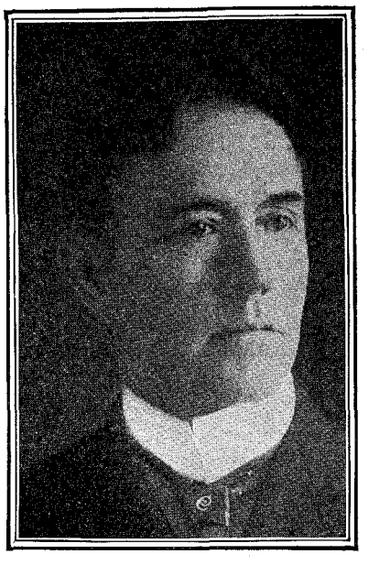
The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), in speaking of the absence of surprise in regard to the outcome of the case, says:

"We can not wonder that the Burton case fails to shock the nation. It has become used to these revelations of Congressmen and others employing their official positions and influence to put money in their purses. 'Graft' is a term which has come to fit broadly upon the public, as upon the private, life of the time. The people have been furiously on the make, and their public officials have naturally been drawn into the 'push,' to the staggering extent indicated. The country has been made drunken with the spirit of prosperity, and Burtons reel about in Congress as certain trust-promoters reel about in the financial districts. It is a sobering spectacle. The country may well pray to be spared more such commercial debauches as these of the early seventies and the late nineties. They seem to be peculiar to post-bellum times."

GENERAL MILES—"I believe I'll wait a while."
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press.*

IN THEIR HOURS

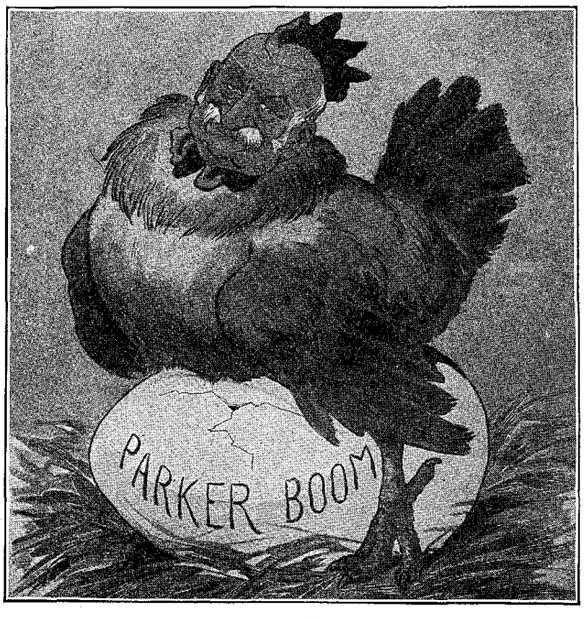
Few, if any, papers doubt that it was solely because of his influence as a Senator that Burton was retained by the corporation to look after its interests. The Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Rep.) says that "if he had not been a United States Senator, his services would not have been worth twenty-five cents to the shady concern which retained him." "There can be little doubt," says the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.), "that he will cease from now on to have any consideration from his State or his party. His effrontery, his complete insensibility to the moral aspects of his conduct have so disgusted all people who have followed his trial that no self-respecting person could think of associating with him." The Pittsburg *Gazette* (Rep.) and *Chronicle-Telegraph* (Rep.) give credit to President Roosevelt for the conviction. *The Chronicle-Telegraph* says that this case "is only a part of the general house-cleaning that is going on in all departments of government under the direction of the President. When he has completed his work, every branch of the public service will have been made clean and wholesome." Other Senators, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.) suggests, may be "tarred with the same stick." "Burton violated the law unskilfully," says the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind.), but "what of those who have flouted it for years, secure in the astuteness with which they accomplish their ends?" And the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) remarks similarly: "The lid must be pried off at Washington before the pot can be cleaned out. The postal scandals lifted it, revealing smoke and smell, and then it fell back again. Now Senator Burton's conviction pries it up a little—just enough to let loose these rumors of other misconduct of members of Congress."



SENATOR JOSEPH R. BURTON,
Said to be the first United States Senator to be convicted of crime.

The Topeka (Kan.) *Capital* (Rep.) expresses no surprise over the conviction of the senior Kansas Senator. It says:

"There will be plenty of morals drawn from this ending to Senator Burton's career, and they will be justified. Three years ago a great opportunity opened before him. He had for ten years previously shown a grasp of public questions that lifted him above the heads of most Republican campaigners in Kansas. He had the courage of his convictions when others wobbled and faltered. He commanded a following all over the State by his aggressive assertion of his party's principles and as well by taking personal



WILL IT HATCH?
—Pughe in *Puck.*

OF DOUBT.

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defeats without resentfulness or sulking. These qualities in Senator Burton, together with the fact that he was a student of public issues, gave him a strong position in the State. When he was elected to the Senate by the unanimous vote of his party in the legislature, it was believed that he would justify the confidence of the party. It is enough to say that his failure to do so has brought terrible consequences upon himself and humiliation to Kansas. Senator Burton's failure was predicted, and those who predicted it were wiser than those who believed he would rise to the great opportunity of the office."

EXILE OF COLORADO LABOR LEADERS.

THE deportation of Colorado labor agitators and members of labor-unions, at the point of the bayonet, strikes the newspapers as a typically Western way of handling a strike situation. "It may not be constitutional, but it is undoubtedly effective," says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, which goes on to remark: "The Westerners have a way of doing things before reading up the law. When they read the law afterward, they sometimes find that it exacts a different conduct; but when they get to the reading, the complainants are not always in a position to object." These deportations form the latest feature of the miners' strike, which has been in progress all winter. At times parts of the State have been under martial law. On or about March 1 the civil authorities of Telluride, Colo., arrested thirty-seven members and friends of the striking miners' union, charged them with vagrancy, and condemned them to pay fines of $25 each, return to work, or leave the county. Those who refused to acquiesce were put to work upon the streets, and one man who would not work was chained to a telegraph-pole. On March 14 sixty-five or seventy union miners and sympathizers were seized in the night in Telluride and vicinity by an armed posse of the Telluride "Citizens' Alliance," were placed on a special train, and sent to Ouray, in the next county, with warnings not to return. The authorities in Trinidad, in another part of the State, were favorably impressed by this example, and on March 26 Major Hill, commanding the militia at Trinidad, arrested "Mother" Jones, William Wardjon, a labor leader from Iowa, and Joseph Poggianni and Adolph Bartoli, editors of an Italian radical weekly, placed them on an eastbound train, and ordered them never to return to the county.

WON'T STAY CORKED.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

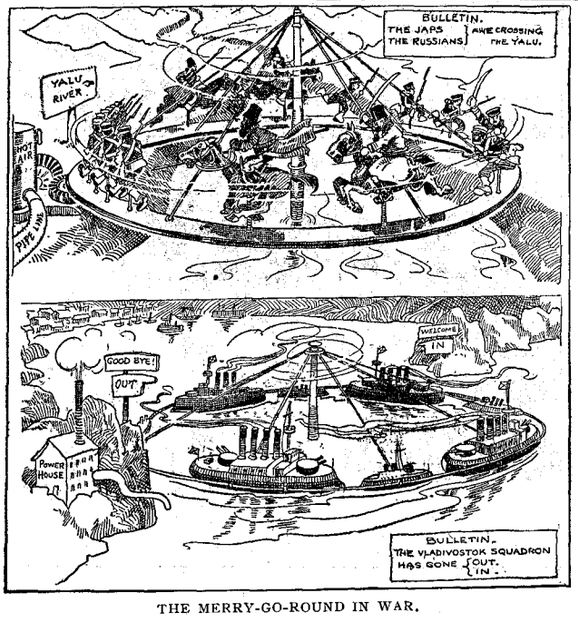
THE BEAR: "Wait until I thaw out."
—Rogers in *Harper's Weekly*.

The Brooklyn *Eagle*, quoted above, approves this action in the following editorial:

"The trouble-makers have been advising the assassination of free workmen and soldiers, they have paraded with the red flag aloft and the stars and stripes trailing in the filth of the streets, and both in the union meetings and in their newspaper they have been counseling defiance of law and order. They have invited a sorer punishment then they received; indeed, it is feared that they will convert their exile to a cheap martyrdom and resume their mischief in States that have less courage than has Colorado. The Italians in the latter State have proved ready followers of such leaders, and the exile has happened none too soon. It is obvious that our immigration laws are not enforced so rigorously as they should be. Speech and faith have no trammels in this country, but compliance with evil teachings is dangerous. The exiles from Colorado were not expelled as leaders of labor-unions, but as potential murderers."

Another approving newspaper is the Chicago *Chronicle*, which says:

"What they call a strike in the Colorado mines is, in fact, an insurrection. The people whom they designate as working men in Colorado are in truth rebels and outlaws. What they call free speech in Colorado is incitement to violence and crime. What they call the constitutional rights of working men in Colorado are not constitutional rights at all. They are false pretenses made to cover active sedition. When they say that the military forces of the State have been used to break a strike, they know that they are



THE MERRY-GO-ROUND IN WAR.
Mechanical explanation of the war news.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

SPRING OPENINGS IN THE FAR EAST.

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publishing falsehood. The military forces of the State have been used to enforce order and maintain law."

The Springfield *Republican*, however, regards the deportation as an illegal act, and remarks that this resort "to high-handed and lawless measures on the part of established authority is calculated to create the impression that the state power is lending itself to the selfish purposes of only one party to the controversy," while at the same time "it conveys an idea of persecution which would not be helpful in preventing the labor movement from being carried to extremes." The New York *Times* observes similarly:

"Deporting obnoxious persons is not only an outrage upon individual liberty, but it is futile. If such people violate the law, arrest them, apply to them the penalties which the law prescribes, and follow them on appeal, if necessary, to the Supreme Court of the United States. Labor leaders should be given to understand that they have no class privilege in exemption from the statutes and ordinances established for the protection of the public peace and the defense of individual and corporate rights. Their own rights are sacred; but so are the rights of others, and these must be respected as fully as are their own.

"The people of Colorado, acting through their duly accredited representatives and in strict accordance with law, could quickly end the conditions which they have come to regard as intolerable, and which they propose to remedy by creating conditions different, perhaps, but scarcely more tolerable. Lawlessness is anarchy, whether created by act of a trades-union or resulting from a conference between the governor and the attorney-general. One brave man, by applying the law, broke up the terrible Molly Maguire conspiracy in Pennsylvania, which had maintained a reign of terror for years in the anthracite districts. There are no conditions existing in Colorado which one brave man, with public support, could not end in a fortnight."

Labor, a Socialist weekly published in St. Louis, says:

"Corporate and commercial greed in Telluride are manufacturing the match that may light the flames of an industrial revolution that may require oceans of human blood to extinguish. The principles of unionism teach the working man to be patient, but there is a breaking point, and it may be reached by the cupidity of the despots who are shielded by a corrupt and debauched state administration. The chattel slaves whose flesh bore the marks of a master's lash, and the cry of an African mother whose babe was torn from her breast and sold for profit, awakened the brawn of a nation to rise like a giant and strangle the monstrous system that put upon the auction-block man, woman, and child. A few more Telluride infamies and the spark of rebellion may grow to a blaze, and if patience ever ceases to be a virtue, the tornado will burst with a fury that will leap every barrier of law, and will not stop until the appetite of revenge is fully satiated. If the owners of mines and the venders of merchandise can violate the law and subject citizens who toil to insult and humiliation, with the sanction and approval of a governor, then it is time that the most sacred law of nature—the law of self-defense—should appeal to every man who hates tyranny and loves liberty."

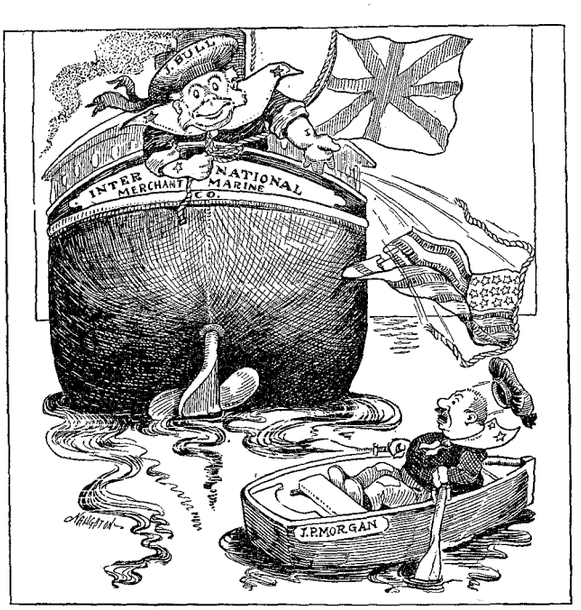
ATTACKING THE MEAT TRUST.

NOW that the Administration has won its case against the Northern Securities merger, a demand is being made for action against the meat trust, or, as it is often called, the beef trust. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, a strongly Republican paper, published in a great meat-packing center, a paper which can not be accused of trying to ensnare the President with unfriendly advice, declares that the beef trust "is a far meaner and more destructive combine than the Hill and Morgan pool ever was or ever could be," and calls upon the President to "smash" it. It seems that an investigation of this trust is being made by the Department of Commerce and Labor, but the Chicago *Tribune*, another Republican paper published in a great meat-packing center, thinks that such treatment is too gentle, and suggests that "it needs to be given a more powerful medicine." What angers these journals more than anything else is the fact that immediately after the merger decision the price of beef was strongly advanced while the price of beef on the hoof remained the same. This is taken as an exhibition of defiant arrogance and avarice. Says the Des Moines *Register and Leader* (Rep.):

"The situation calls for prompt action and relief. The validity of the anti-trust laws of the country has recently been assured. The alleged meat trust affects every person in the country. The arbitrary controlling of the market and raising of meat prices are unwarranted and unlawful. No time should be lost in putting a stop to it in a manner at once peremptory, exemplary, and admonitory."

The Washington *Post* (Ind.) says of the action by the Washington authorities:

"The work of inquiring into the beef trust has been delegated to



DROPPING THE PILOT.

The Morgan steamship trust passes into the hands of British stockholders.
—Naughton in the Minneapolis *Tribune*.

"WE'RE NOT RUNNING AMUCK—ARE WE, KNOX?"
—Bush in the New York *World*.

TRUST DEFIANCE OF GREAT RULERS.

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the Department of Commerce, which now has agents in the field assigned to that duty. It is generally admitted that it will be much more difficult to make a case against the beef trust than against the Northern Securities Company. The railroad organization was a physical consolidation, a matter of records and stocks and bonds. The beef trust, like the lobby, keeps no books, but operates under an agreement which has probably never been reduced to writing. That the combination works successfully there is no room for doubt. The fact that a combination exists may be very difficult to prove. The beef trust is apparently resting serene in the confidence that the Supreme Court will not base a decision against it upon circumstantial evidence."

In the mean time another movement against the trust is afoot, this one by the cattlemen. It is described by the Salt Lake *Herald* (Dem.), which says:

"If the venture proposed by the stockmen of the West, backed by the National Livestock Association, is as successful as most of us hope it will be, there will be no necessity for any investigation into the conduct of the meat trust. This is true because there will be no meat trust to investigate. The stockmen are going into the meat-packing business for themselves. They propose to give the trust something it has not had for a long time—competition.

"Money is being subscribed for the purchase of a big plant at Kansas City, a plant with a capacity of 2,000 head of cattle, 4,000 hogs, and 4,000 sheep daily. An option on this plant, running until May 1, has been secured, and there is little doubt that the purchase will be completed on or before that date. Surely the stockmen will have all the sympathy they could desire in their fight against the trust. And they are in an excellent position to fight it.

"The National Livestock Association is a corporation that represents many millons of dollars in cattle and sheep and hogs. Members of this organization own the greater part of the livestock in the country. They should be able to make things decidedly interesting for the trust. The first object of the stockmen is, of course, to secure higher prices for their cattle. This does not necessarily mean that the prices of dressed meats will be increased. On the contrary, it is reasonable to expect they will be lowered.

"The cry of the livestock men has been all along that the difference between the price of cattle on the hoof and dressed meat is entirely too great. They contend that the meat trust could well afford to pay more for livestock and still reduce the price of dressed meats. They think they will be able to accomplish exactly these things by the establishment of packing-plants of their own. By diverting their stock to independent plants operated by their own people the stockmen will deprive the trust of much of its raw material, and the consumer will be immeasurably benefited.

"The question is as to whether or not the trust will be able to drive the independents out of business before they get fairly started. There are many difficulties in the way of the independents. They must build or purchase refrigerator-cars, they must secure favorable freight rates, they must be prepared to market their output promptly and cheaply. The trust has all the facilities now. It can be depended upon to take every advantage of them and by fair means or foul to drive out the independents if it is at all possible for it to do so."

"GRAFT" AS A NATIONAL TAINT.

"THE spirit of graft and of lawlessness is the American spirit," says Mr. Lincoln Steffens, in his new book on city corruption, and this piercing and stinging charge is indorsed by practically all the newspapers that comment on it. "The corruption of our American politics is our American corruption, political, but financial and industrial too," says Mr. Steffens in an article in the current *McClure's;* and the New York *Journal of Commerce* remarks corroboratively that "it is a severe indictment, but it contains a deplorable measure of truth." The fact is, this commercial authority adds, our "general moral sense is blunted." "Our politics are rotten because prominent citizens can make money by keeping them rotten," declares the New York *Evening Post;* and the Kansas City *Journal* says of Mr. Steffens's biting words that "every person who has any knowledge of the inside of American state and municipal politics is well aware that he has a fearfully broad basis of fact to rest his conclusions upon."

The people who are forever talking about the need of "business men in politics" are informed by Mr. Steffens that the business men are really the arch-corruptors. He says:

"Business started the corruption of politics in Pittsburg; upholds it in Philadelphia; boomed with it in Chicago, and withered with its reform; and in New York business financed the return of Tammany Hall. Here, then, is our guide out of the labyrinth. Not the political ring, but big business—that is the crux of the situation. Our political corruption is a system, a regularly established custom of the country, by which our political leaders are hired, by bribery, by the license to loot, and by quiet moral support, to conduct the government of city, state, and nation, not for the common good, but for the special interests of private business. Not the politician, then, not the bribe-taker, but the bribe-giver, the man we are so proud of, our successful business man—he is the source and the sustenance of our bad government."

MR. LINCOLN STEFFENS.

His investigations of political corruption convince him that the spirit of graft "is the American spirit."

Well, the graft spirit, then, is the business spirit, and the business spirit is the American spirit. So there we are. Mr. Steffens goes on to handle the business man in the following fashion:

"Now, the typical American citizen is the business man. The typical business man is a bad citizen; he is busy. If he is a 'big business man' and very busy, he does not neglect, he is busy with politics, oh, very busy and very businesslike. I found him buying boodlers in St. Louis, defending grafters in Minneapolis, originating corruption in Pittsburg, sharing with bosses in Philadelphia, deploring reform in Chicago, and beating good government with corruption funds in New York. He is a self-righteous fraud, this big business man. He is the chief source of corruption, and it were a boon if he would neglect politics."

Nor can we clear ourselves by blaming the "foreign element" for our political corruption. Says Mr. Steffens:

"When I set out on my travels, an honest New Yorker told me honestly that I would find that the Irish, the Catholic Irish, were at the bottom of it all everywhere. The first city I went to was St. Louis, a German city. The next was Minneapolis, a Scandinavian city, with a leadership of New Englanders. Then came Pittsburg, Scotch Presbyterian, and that was what my New England friend was. 'Ah, but they are all foreign populations,' I heard. The next city was Philadelphia, the purest American community of all, and the most hopeless. And after that came Chicago and New York, both mongrel-bred, but the one a triumph of reform, and the other the best example of good government that I had seen. The 'foreign element' excuse is one of the hypocritical lies that save us from the clear sight of ourselves."

We are not as those who are without hope, however, thinks the Chicago *Tribune*, published in a city that is "half-free and fighting on." It remarks:

"In spite of all the preaching of the moralists there will continue to be 'captains of industry' and other business men who will be ready to pay bribes when they can find men willing to take them. But the corruption of legislatures and councils is becoming a matter of increasing difficulty, because the mass of the people understand the situation much better than they used to. They see that the bribe-givers and the bribe-takers are in a conspiracy

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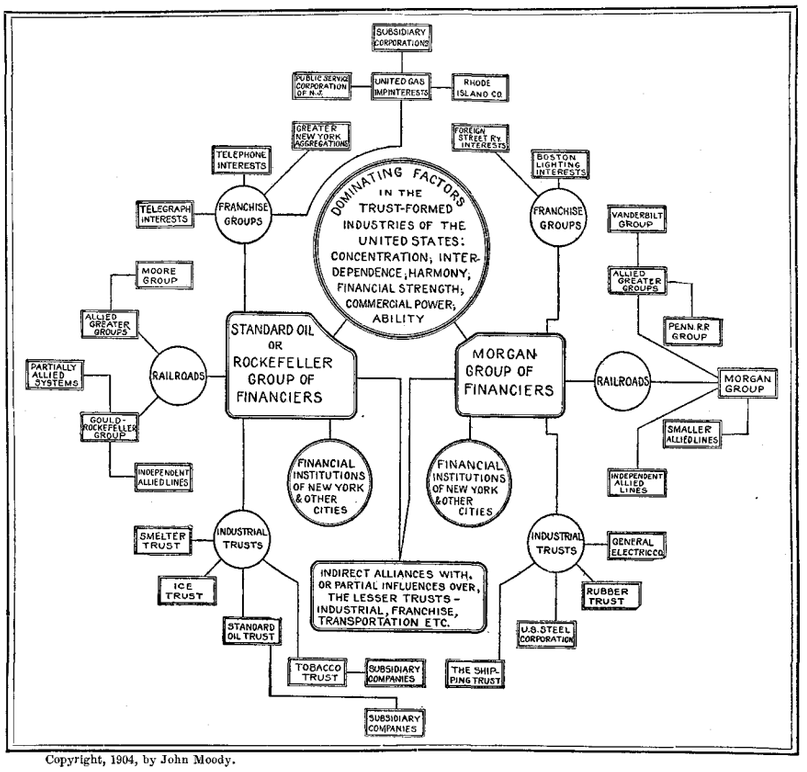
to plunder them. Their business instincts are awakened, and to protect their property interests they unite to elect representatives who can not be so easily corrupted. Chicagoans see now far more clearly than they did a few years ago that it is unbusinesslike to elect aldermen who will assist street-railroad capitalists to rob them.

"When the business education of the people who are not in business or in politics—and they are the great majority—shall have been perfected so that they perceive fully that corruption in public life exists at their expense—that the bribes the business man pays and the profits he makes out of the legislation he buys come out of their pockets—they will take steps to protect themselves.

"It is right to educate the conscience of the public as to the iniquity of bribery. The intelligence of the public should be educated also so that it may know what bribery costs it. It has cost Chicagoans many millions of dollars in the single item of street-car franchises."

THE AMERICAN COMMERCIAL DUUMVIRATE.

JOHN MOODY, editor of "Moody's Manual of Corporation Securities," who speaks with authority upon matters commercial, informs us that the centralization of industry and finance has gone so far in this country that our whole business system revolves around two mighty allied groups of capitalists, the Rockefeller group and the Morgan group. In his new and valuable reference book on the trusts Mr. Moody says that these two powerful aggregations, working now in harmony, and soon, perhaps, in unity, "constitute the heart of the business and commercial life of the nation, the others all being the arteries which permeate in a thousand ways our whole national life, making their influence felt in every home and hamlet, yet all connected with and dependent on this great central source, the influence and policy of which dominates them all."



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THE ROCKEFELLER-MORGAN "FAMILY TREE."

Chart showing the concentration, alliance, and interdependence of the great financial, commercial, and industrial interests of the United States.
—From "The Truth about the Trusts," by John Moody.

The Morgan group has had the misfortune to be connected with the Mercantile Marine trust, the steel trust, and, in popular supposition, with the shipbuilding trust, all three of which have failed to realize the rosy hopes of their projectors, while the Rockefeller group, Mr. Moody remarks, does not seem "to be prominently connected with any of the crippled or mismanaged trusts."

Mr. Moody says of the Rockefeller group:

"The large diagram . . . gives an indication of the extent to which the greater trusts are dominated by that remarkable group of men known as the 'Standard Oil,' or Rockefeller financiers. These men, it will be seen, either entirely control or make their influence felt to a marked degree in all the greater trusts. They are, in fact, the real fathers of the trust idea in this country, and, of course, have always been the controlling factors in that most far-reaching and successful of all trusts, the Standard Oil Company. This latter corporation, with a par value capitalization of $97,500,000, absolutely dominates the oil industry of the United States, supplying eighty-four per cent. of the domestic demand of oil and over ninety per cent. of the export demand. Furthermore, it produces in the neighborhood of two hundred different by-products of oil, and in nearly all of these latter industries there are said to be large profits which contribute to an important extent in making up the enormous earnings of the trust. The dividends of the Standard Oil trust are more than $40,000,000 per year, and its net profits are reported to exceed over $60,000,000 per annum.

"But it is not merely in oil and its allied industries that the Rockefeller interests are dominant. They are the controlling factors in the copper trust and the smelters' trust, and are also closely identified with the mammoth tobacco trust, which now practically encircles the globe. Furthermore, while not entirely dominant, they are interested in and display a marked influence in the great Morgan properties, such as the United States Steel Corporation. In the hundreds of smaller industrial trusts, the Rockefeller interests are also conspicuous in many ways. They dominate a variety of minor industries, and it was recently reported that they had acquired an important interest in the production of asbestos.

"Even a hasty glance through the pages of this book will show that the different members of the Standard group of financiers are identified with a great many of the prominent trusts herein described, and it is a well-known fact that their indirect influence is of great importance in many other industrial consolidations. It is worth noting, however, and is a matter of some significance that they do not seem to be prominently connected with any of the crippled or mismanaged trusts which are described in Part III.

"Coming to the franchise aggregations, we find that everywhere the Standard Oil influence is most prominent. The Rockefeller interests practically dominate the entire public service aggregations of Greater New York, represented by over $725,000,000 of capital; they are allied in interest with the well-known United Gas Improvement Company, of Philadelphia, which is itself the leading corporation of the famous Philadelphia or Widener-Elkins group, and which dominates the public utility interests in a number of the largest centers of population in the United States, and in addition controls the lighting interests of a score or more of the smaller American cities.

"And turning to the steam-railroad field, we find that the Standard Oil interests are one of the conspicuous factors, and are steadily increasing their influence there. One of the greater groups (the Gould-Rockefeller) is, of course, directly dominated by them; but, as a matter of fact, the Standard influence is felt quite forcefully in all the railroad groups, and this influence is showing a steady growth throughout the entire steam-railroad field. It is now freely predicted in Wall Street that the next decade will see the Rockefeller interests

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the single dominating force in the world of railway finance and control.

"The great Rockefeller alliances in the railroad and industrial fields are supplemented and welded together, as it were, through the New York City financial interests of the group. Their banking influence is of very great importance, and their ramifications are far-reaching and of great effectiveness. Thus, the Standard Oil chain of banking institutions, headed by the great National City Bank, with a capital and surplus of $40,000,000, and deposits exceeding $200,000,000, includes also the Hanover National Bank and Second National Bank, the United States Trust Company, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, and a number of smaller institutions. Some of these banks (particularly the National City) have strong dominating influence with the larger banking institutions of other great cities. The Standard interests are also closely allied with the great life insurance companies, such as the Equitable and the Mutual, of New York.

"In fact, it is not possible to more than attempt an approximate estimate of the entire Standard Oil industrial, financial, and commercial interests of the nation, as their ramifications are so varied and extensive that a clear line of demarcation could not be drawn which would absolutely distinguish the interests which are more or less dominated by them from those which are not. The chart which we publish, however, gives a fairly accurate 'bird's-eye view' of the immensity of their influence and importance as the leading factors in American financial and industrial affairs."

Turning now to the Morgan group, we find it only a little less important than the Standard Oil aggregation:

"The Morgan group of industries and transportation companies is, next to the Standard Oil interests, by far the most important. In fact, the only gigantic interests or groups which can in any sense be considered as on the same plane are the Rockefeller and Morgan groups. There are, it is true, a number of other large groups in special lines, but these two are the only distinctively great interests that dominate immense areas in all lines—steam transportation, public service, industrial, financial, banking, insurance, and so forth. The great Morgan enterprises in the industrial world are the steel and shipping trusts, the electrical supply trust, the rubber trust, and a score or more of smaller aggregations. In the public utility field the Morgan interests dominate a series of lesser enterprises, but have never been so conspicuous in these lines as have the Rockefeller financiers.

"But it is in the railroad world that the Morgan influence makes its greatest claim for public attention. In Part V. of this book will be found figures indicating that the Morgan group of steam-railroad properties embraces over 47,000 miles of lines, or nearly twice the mileage of any other one group; and its capitalization exceeds $2,265,000,000, a sum far in excess of that of any of the other five groups, and, in fact, amounting to nearly twenty-five per cent. of all the group railroad capital of the United States. The Morgan railroad properties are nearly all located in growing sections of the country, and there is probably a very small proportion of worthless and unprofitable mileage embraced in the various Morgan systems. Another feature about the Morgan group is that in most cases the lines embraced absolutely dominate certain sections of the country, such as, for instance, the entire South and the great Northwest.

"The Morgan domination, like the Standard Oil, makes itself felt through the means and influence of large metropolitan financial institutions and great banks, such as the National Bank of Commerce, First National Bank, Chase National Bank, and Liberty National Bank. The great life insurance companies, such as the New York Life, and trust companies, such as the Mercantile, Guaranty, and Central Trust, are generally rated as being at least partially under the Morgan control."

Far from being hostile to each other, these two mighty groups are so closely allied that it would not be far wrong to call them one. Says Mr. Moody:

"It should not be supposed, however, that these two great groups of capitalists and financiers are in any real sense rivals or competitors for power, or that such a thing as 'war' exists between them, for, as a matter of fact, they are not only friendly, but they are allied to each other by many close ties, and it would probably require only a little stretch of the imagination to describe them as a single great Rockefeller-Morgan group. It is felt and recognized on every hand in Wall Street to-day that they are harmonious in nearly all particulars, and that instead of there being danger of their relations ever becoming strained it will be only a matter of a brief period when one will be more or less completely absorbed by the other, and a grand close alliance will be the natural outcome of conditions which, so far as human foresight can see, can logically have no other result.

"Around these two groups, or what must ultimately become one greater group, all the other smaller groups of capitalists congregate. They are all allied and intertwined by their various mutual interests; for instance, the Pennsylvania Railroad interests are, on the one hand, allied with the Vanderbilts, and, on the other, with the Rockefellers. The Vanderbilts are closely allied with the Morgan group, and both the Pennsylvania and Vanderbilt interests have recently become the dominating factors in the Reading system, a former Morgan road, and the most important part of the anthracite coal combine, which has always been dominated by the Morgan people. Furthermore, the Goulds, who are closely allied with the Rockefellers, are on most harmonious terms with the Moores, of the Rock Island system, and the latter are allied in interest quite closely with both the Harriman and the Morgan groups. Therefore, viewed as a whole, we find the dominating influences in the trusts to be made up of an intricate network of large and small groups of capitalists, many allied to one another by ties of more or less importance, but all being appendages to or parts of the greater groups, which are themselves dependent on and allied with the two mammoth or Rockefeller and Morgan groups. These two mammoth groups jointly (for, as pointed out, they really may be regarded as one) constitute the heart of the business and commercial life of the nation, the others all being the arteries which permeate in a thousand ways our whole national life, making their influence felt in every home and hamlet, yet all connected with and dependent on this great central source, the influence and policy of which dominates them all."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

RUSSIA'S troops are said to be in splendid health, but they are on the edge of some very unhealthful territory.—*The Chicago News.*

A NEW ORLEANS man lives with his backbone removed. He would attract no attention in Washington.—*The Washington Post.*

PERHAPS the beef trust raised the price merely to help Mr. Knox's head along on its return to its normal size.—*The Detroit Tribune.*

IT would be easier for Mr. Hearst if the Democrats were as enthusiastic as the Republicans are over his candidacy.—*The Washington Post.*

IF the Democratic party can not save itself from Hearst, how could it be trusted to save the country from anything?—*The Kansas City Journal.*

TOGO the Russian wants, we know;
But can't tell where he is Togo.
—*John B. Tabb in the Baltimore Sun.*

IF the worse comes to the worst, President Roosevelt should not hesitate to reelect himself to the presidency by executive order.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

IS it in accordance with the usages of civilized warfare for Port Arthur to keep on resisting after it has been captured so often in the despatches?—*The Chicago News.*

JUDGE ALTON B. PARKER has just rendered a decision in a negligence case to the effect that the value of a wife does not depend on her good looks. And that man thinks he can be a candidate for President!—*The Buffalo Express.*

NORTHERN Securities stock has been advancing in price since the Supreme Court decision. Holders of Steel stock may now feel disposed to ask the Attorney-General to "run amuck" a little in their direction.—*The Washington Post.*

"HAVE you ever done anything to entitle you to the gratitude of posterity?" "No," answered Senator Sorghum; "and when *I* see some of the statuary that is scattered about I don't feel like tempting posterity to be too grateful."—*The Washington Star.*

"DEAN WORCESTER tells of a [native Filipino] family who secured a cartoon of President Cleveland in the garb of a friar, with a tin halo about his head, from an old copy of *Judge* which he happened to leave out of his baggage. and when he next visited that family he found them all on their knees before this wretched cartoon, engaged in their evening devotions."—"*The Philippines and the Far East*," by Homer C. Stuntz.

LITTLE seeds of kindness are
Quite charming in their way,
But those sent out by Congressmen
Are the little seeds that pay.
—*The New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

IS FICTION DETERIORATING?—AN ENGLISH VIEW.

FIFTY years ago, the kind of fiction that was most popular in England consisted of simple tales, with more or less domestic interest and unvarying moral purpose. It was the day of Miss Charlotte Yonge's vogue, and her novels were found in every household. To us of a later era the types she portrayed seem unreal and old-fashioned, when compared with the heroes and heroines of contemporary fiction. It is possible, however, that the change which has taken place has been attended by loss, as well as by gain. Miss Jane H. Findlater, an English writer, who moralizes (in *The National Review*, March) on the "deterioration" of modern fiction, has this to say:

"There is a tendency in human nature to run always to one extreme or another. You will find either a very bad or a very good type of hero the favorite of each generation—there is no place found in public favor for the real man of real life who is neither one thing nor the other. Characters, necessarily, before they become types, must be extreme instances of that which they embody. Whether Charlotte Yonge had consciously grasped this fact we shall never know. Sufficient to say that she acted upon it, and in Sir Guy Morville, the hero of the 'Heir of Redclyffe,' created a type of the good hero which, in popularity, outran all competitors. Just as Charlotte Brontë years before had fascinated the world by a wicked hero and created the 'Rochester type,' so Charlotte Yonge made 'Morvillism' the fashion of the hour. Half the youth of England were modeling themselves on Sir Guy a few years after the publication of the 'Heir of Redclyffe.' 'The enthusiasm about Charlotte Yonge among the undergraduates of Oxford in 1865 was surprising,' we are told, and we hear of regiments where every officer had his copy of the famous novel. The pre-Raphaelite brethren—Rossetti, William Morris, and Burne-Jones—'took Sir Guy as their model' (a model which they followed afar off, by all accounts). In fact, the popularity of the book in the most unlikely quarters was extraordinary."

In our own day, continues Miss Findlater, the "good" hero has gone suddenly and completely out of fashion. The first and greatest essential in the making of the modern hero is held to be strength, and this not merely as an admirable quality, but as a means to an end, as the road to success. We quote further:

"The millionaire hero at present carries all before him. The type is rapidly becoming stereotyped, and this richly gilded idol bids fair to be worshiped for many days to come. He is always self-made, the clever carver-out of his own destinies; generally rough, blatant, unscrupulous, but always and under all circumstances forceful and masterful. Let us select at random a few descriptions of this favorite type. They will be found to be curiously alike in their main characteristics. Each hero, you will observe, is a man of affairs—of large pecuniary affairs. The type was first ably drawn by Mr. Anthony Hope in 'The God in the Car,' some ten years ago. Since then African empire-makers and millionaires have appeared in countless numbers. This was the original embryo: 'Ruston's first five years of adult life had been spent on a stool in a coal-merchant's office, and the second five somewhere in Africa. He came before the public offering in one closed hand a new empire, asking with the other opened hand for three million pounds.'

"The Company Promoter is thus discussed:

"'*Gentleman!* Well, everybody's a gentleman now, so I suppose Ruston's one.'

"'I call him an unmannerly brute. . . . Such an *ugly mug as he's got, too; but they say it's full of character.*'

"'Character! I should think so—enough to hang him on sight.'

"Keep in mind this description and observe how little it has varied after ten years of use in the mill of fiction:

"'Karl Altham was *a plain man tho impressive*—a man about forty-five, his gray thick hair crowning a strong, clean-shaven, mobile face. *He did not look like a gentleman, but he had a personality*—he stood out from the ruck of men as something bigger, stronger, more important than his fellows.'

The first employment of Karl Altham had been winkle-selling; but when the story opens he is a multimillionaire of immense importance in African affairs."—("Pigs in Clover," by Frank Danby.)

Proceeding to a comparison of the older and newer methods of treating love and marriage, Miss Findlater says:

"The tender passion, as it was understood, or at least described, by Miss Yonge, is far other than it would appear to be at present among the sons and daughters of our day. As an instance of the bygone style of things, may I quote from the 'Heir of Redclyffe' a passage which describes Amy and Guy, their feelings and their intercourse during their engagement:

"'It was a time of tranquil, serene happiness. It was like the lovely weather, only to be met with in the spring, and then but rarely, when the sky is cloudless and intensely blue. . . . Such days as these shone on Guy and Amy, looking little to the future, or if they did so at all, with a grave, peaceful awe, reposing in the present and resuming old habits—singing, reading, gardening, walking as of old, and that intercourse with each other that was so much more than ever before. It was more, but it was not quite the same: for Guy was a very chivalrous lover; the polish and courtesy that sat so well on his frank, truthful manners were even more remarkable in his courtship. His ways with Amy had less of easy familiarity than in the time of their brother-and-sister-like intimacy, so that a stranger might have imagined her wooed, not won. *It was as if he hardly dared to believe that she could really be his own, and treated her with a sort of reverential love and gentleness, while she looked up to him with ever-increasing honor.* . . . When alone with Amy he was generally very grave, often silent and meditative, or else their talk was deep and serious.'

So much for lovers of the old school. Let us take a modern couple as a foil and the reader shall judge if things have altered for the better or no—whether the 'tender passion' has more worthy exponents just now. I quote from a novel named 'Mrs. Craddock,' which has received considerable attention of late:

"'He sat down, and a certain pleasant odor of the farmyard was wafted over Bertha, a mingled perfume of strong tobacco, of cattle and horses; she did not understand why it made her heart beat, but *she inhaled it voluptuously and her eyes glittered.* . . . When he bade her good-by and shook hands she blushed again; she was extraordinarily troubled, and, as with his rising the strong masculine odor of the countryside reached her nostrils, her head whirled. . . . Above all he was manly, and the pleasing thought passed through Bertha that his strength must be quite herculean. *She barely concealed her admiration.* . . . "Shut your eyes," she whispered, and she kissed the closed lids; she passed her lips slowly over his lips, and the soft contact made her shudder and laugh; she buried her face in his clothes, inhaling their masterful scents of the countryside. . . . *She knew not how to show the immensity of her passion.*'

This is Bertha's first love: but she is a woman of volatile affections, for ere the book ends we have another description of an even more erotic nature—the object of this passion being a Rugby schoolboy:

"'She flung her arms round his neck and pressed her lips to his; she did not try to hide her passion now; she clasped him to her heart and their very souls (?) flew to their lips and mingled. This kiss was rapture, madness, it was an ecstasy beyond description, their senses were powerless to contain their pleasure. Bertha felt herself about to die; in the bliss, in the agony, her spirit failed and she tottered—he pressed her more closely to him.'"

It may be objected that Bertha is an exceptional figure; but Miss Findlater insists that "Bertha is already a type in fiction," and adds: "It would be easy to adduce half a dozen authors—popular, all of them—whose heroines differ from Bertha in name only." We quote in conclusion:

"If Miss Yonge and her generation avoided the realities of life, our authors of to-day emphasize them in a quite unnecessary manner, and the one picture is fully more untrue than the other. It is not possible to take a charitable view of this development in heroines: the masterful hero may be regarded as only another manifestation of the ideal; but by no stretch of charity can the courtesan-heroine be viewed in this favorable light. The 'oldest profession in the world' certainly furnishes the novelist with many an effective subject; but it seems a pity for the idea to get abroad that every woman is at heart a rake or worse. This, without mincing matters, is just what is being taught us on all sides at present. The return to nature, to 'reality,' is being overdone: in this attempt to analyze the primitive instincts of women, many of her most inborn characteristics are entirely ignored—for bad as the world is, it would be even worse if faithfulness, purity, and modesty were not unchangeable instincts with the larger proportion of women.

"We need then, indeed, a return to nature—to the whole of human nature instead of one side of it—a return, in fact, to some of

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those simple, undeniable goodnesses which form such a large part of life, and are as truly real as half the primordial instincts we hear so much about just now."

THE ART OF THE STAGE-MANAGER.

PROF. BRANDER MATTHEWS, of Columbia University, devotes one of his recent articles on the drama to the consideration of an art which he claims is "as necessary, as novel, and as difficult" as that of an orchestral conductor, but which is "as yet scarcely recognized and rarely appreciated," —the art of the stage-manager. He writes (in *The North American Review*, February):

BRANDER MATTHEWS,
Professor of Dramatic Literature at Columbia University.

"Only the expert ever thinks of giving due meed of praise to the hidden stage-manager. . . . His face is not familiar on the posters and his name is not in large type on the playbill. All the credit he gets is contained in the single line which records that the play has been 'produced' by him. Yet he has been responsible for the entire performance — for the acting and for the costumes, for the scenery and for the properties, for the lighting and for the incidental music; not so much indeed for any one of these things as for the harmony of the whole. If there has been a perfect coordination of all these elements, if there have been no jarring notes, if the spirit of the play has been brought out completely, if everything has gone right from beginning to end, if the whole performance has moved so smoothly as to seem spontaneous, the stage-manager deserves the highest praise for what he has wrought unseen. Yet his sole reward is his own consciousness of work well done, and the chance appreciation of the scanty few who may be competent to estimate the worth of his achievement."

The "producer" of the play, continues Professor Matthews, may be the dramatist himself; Mr. Sardou and Mr. Pinero "have shown surpassing skill in bringing forth all that lies latent in the inert manuscript of their plays." He may be the actual manager of the theater, as was Augustin Daly. He may be the actor of the chief part in the play; Mr. Willard and Mr. Sothern have made reputations both as actors and as managers. He may be at once author and actor and manager, like Mr. Gillette, "a past-master of this new and difficult art." Or he may be simply a stage-manager and nothing else. We quote further:

"To the first rehearsal of a play, new or old, the stage-manager comes with all the salient details of the future performance visualized in advance. He knows just where every character ought to place himself at every moment of the action. He has decided where every piece of furniture shall stand, and how the actors will avail themselves of its assistance. . . . When the late James A. Herne brought out a play in which husband and wife took opposite sides on the slavery question, the curiously stiff and old-fashioned furniture used in the first act seemed to strike the key-note of the drama; the spectators could not but feel that those who lived amid such surroundings were precisely the persons who would behave in that way.

"The stage-manager is encouraged to try for these pictorial effects, because the stage is now withdrawn behind a picture-frame in which the curtain rises and falls. It is no longer thrust out into the midst of the spectators, as it was in Shakespeare's time; nor does it now project beyond the line of the curtain, curving out alongside the stage-boxes, as it did until the third quarter of the nineteenth century. It is now separated from the audience by the straight row of footlights, within the lower border of the frame, and the electric-light, which reaches every corner of the stage, has put it into the power of the stage-manager to modify his illumination at will, and to be confident that no gesture will be lost, no matter how he may arrange his groups against his background. He can darken the whole stage, slowly or suddenly as he sees fit. Much of the intense effect attained by Sir Henry Irving in the trial-scene of the 'Bells' was due to the very adroit handling of the single ray of light that illumined the haunted burgomaster, while the persons who peopled his fatal dream were left in the shadow, indistinct and doubtful. Perhaps the most moving moment in Mrs. Fiske's production of Herr Paul Heyse's 'Mary of Magdala' was after night had fallen, when the betrayer knocked at the door of Caiaphas, who came forth with a lantern and cast its rays full on the contorted face of the villain—that face being the sole thing visible on the darkened stage, as the High-Priest hissed forth the single word, 'Judas!'"

The art of the stage-manager, as we are reminded in conclusion, already has a very respectable history behind it, and has undergone striking changes and modifications during the centuries. To quote again:

"In the spacious days of Elizabeth, the half-roofed theaters were only a little less medieval than the pageants of the mysteries had been; and the task of the stage-manager must have been very simple indeed. There was no scenery, and the performance took place by daylight, so that all the producer of a new play had to do was to arrange such elementary business as was possible on a platform encumbered with an indefinite number of spectators. Like all stage-managers, then and now, he had, of course, to direct the actors themselves; and Hamlet's speech to the Players gives us good reason to believe that Shakespeare must have been an excellent trainer, however modest may have been his own native gifts as an actor. Molière, like Shakespeare in so many ways, was like him in being author and actor and manager; and in the 'Impromptu of Versailles' he has left us a most instructive record of his own methods of rehearsing his own company.

"But, altho the playhouse in which Molière performed was roofed and lighted, and altho he had some scenery, yet there were spectators sitting on his stage as on Shakespeare's, and the conditions were those of the platform and not of the picture. Oddly enough, the most pictorial of all the theaters that have preceded our own time is the theater of the Athenians. Few spectacles can ever have excelled in beauty an outdoor performance in the theater of Dionysus, when the richly appareled chorus circled into the orchestra, to the sound of music, in the spring sunshine, with the breeze from the Bay of Salamis blowing back their floating draperies, that could not but fall into lines of unexpected delight and ineffable grace. Stage-management, which was necessarily neglected by the great Elizabethans, owing to the rudeness of their playhouses, was studied as an art by the great Greeks and held by them in high esteem."

AMERICAN LITERARY INFLUENCE ABROAD.

WITH a view to ascertaining the extent to which American literature commands attention on the continent of Europe, a circular letter of inquiry was recently sent, through the courtesy of the State Department, to the United States consular officers in the leading European cities. The replies, which are described as "numerous, courteous, painstaking, and satisfactory," indicate that while the English language, and both English and American literature, command a certain amount of interest in many localities and in many institutions, there are certain places, and indeed countries, in which they are practically disregarded. Mr. Charles A. L. Reed, who sums up the results of the inquiry in *The American Monthly Review of Reviews* (April), says:

"The American who felicitates himself that . . . interest in the English language engenders interest in the literature of America is

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doomed to disappointment; for whatever interest is thus aroused centers in the literature of England; to which country, rather than to America, all literature in the English language is most frequently attributed. This is distinctly manifested in the report from Frankfort, where 'the English authors and the English periodicals are in favor with the Germans, who consider the United States vernacular as being inferior English.' Another report, from a smaller German city, reads: 'Most people in this city, as far as I can judge, make no difference between the literature of the two countries, as, generally, they do not know which is which.' From Antwerp comes the message that 'American literature is read to some extent by the educated classes, but it is little known as compared with English literature, which is popular and spreading rapidly throughout the district, especially among wealthy and business men.' In Hungary, 'translations of individual works by Cooper, Mark Twain, Bret Harte, Longfellow, Poe, Stockton, Hawthorne, Howells, Bellamy, Mrs. Stowe, and others have appeared, altho these authors are generally recognized and spoken of as English rather than American.'"

In Paris, "American books are hardly read except by American residents." In Nantes, American literature is almost unknown, "most Frenchmen thinking of Longfellow and Washington Irving as Englishmen." It is hardly surprising that American literature should be very scarce in Spain, when from a prominent consular district comes word that "only a limited number even of cultivated Spaniards know Shakespeare's *chefs d'œuvre* otherwise than by hearsay." Italy, outside of Rome and Florence, is declared to be indifferent equally to English and to American literature. In Switzerland, "there is but little discrimination between the literatures of England and of America, and but little interest in that of either." We quote further:

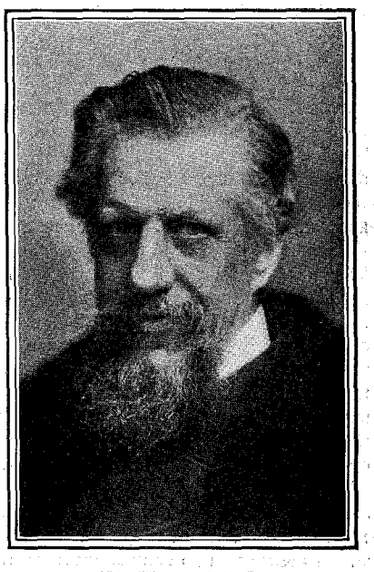
"Unpleasing as is this condition, there are at least a few evidences of a hopeful beginning. Thus, Holland manifests an interest almost equally in English and American books and magazines, while in both Rotterdam and Amsterdam there seems to be a distinct demand for American works on economic questions. In Norway, 'the literature of America is becoming gradually better known, and some works are very well received.' American magazines are sold in the bookstores at Christiania. In Sweden, or at least in Stockholm, American literature commands attention 'more especially as it relates to specialties. American humorists are much appreciated. Mark Twain is much admired. Longfellow is looked upon as America's most representative poet. American newspapers are looked upon as marvels of enterprise and endeavor.' In Austria, the glassmakers at Haida have taken a keen interest in the works of Bellamy and George, which, however, are read in translations. At Prague, 'American literature seems to be equally well known with that of England, and Mark Twain seems to have been read by almost every one and is as well known as in America.' The works of Mark Twain, 'America's most widely known author and citizen,' together with those of Cooper, Bret Harte, and Marion Crawford, are translated and extensively read at Breslau. The cheap Tauchnitz editions are, however, the usual form of publication. Mark Twain and Bret Harte, of American writers, are best known in France, altho Gertrude Atherton comes in for mention from Boulogne-sur-mer. There is a cordial sentiment toward American publications at La Rochelle, while American fashion journals are well known at St. Étienne."

This survey of the situation leads Mr. Reed to four generalizations:

"First, that, with few exceptions, notably Spain and Italy, there is a certain interest in literature printed in the English language; secondly, that the literature of England is so distinctly dominant in many cities and districts that all literature in the English language is assumed to emanate from that country; thirdly, that, with the exception of a few authors, the literature of America, as contradistinguished from that of England, does not command attention in the majority of the cities and countries; and, fourthly, that in the few localities in which American literature has gained a footing, it seems to be received as favorably as does that of the mother country."

A "GOSPELER OF THE ORIENT."

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD, who died in London a few days ago at the age of seventy-two years, was in his time Oxford honor man, Birmingham schoolmaster, Indian college principal, London editor, Sanskrit scholar, and gentleman of Japan; but he is best known as a poet, and his claims to literary immortality are generally conceded to rest upon his famous epic, "The Light of Asia." His life, as the Boston *Transcript* remarks, "presented singular contrasts, not only in the wide gap between his daily labors and those which he voluntarily accomplished in higher fields than those of journalism, but in the fact that, while an aristocrat in title, he was possessed of the unaffected simplicity of the East, and knew no aristocracy save that of intellect." He was a "gospeler of the Orient," adds the New York *Evening Post*. The last-named paper says further:



SIR EDWIN ARNOLD,
Author of "The Light of Asia," "The Light of the World," etc.

"Considered broadly, 'The Light of Asia' was merely the British phase of a pseudo-Orientalism that obtained throughout the last century. A common afflatus pervades the Indian epigrams of Goethe, the Oriental poetry of Hugo, the painting of Delacroix. It is as marked in a sheer fantasy like Coleridge's 'Kubla Khan' as it is in the actualities of Kinglake's 'Eothen,' or, in our own times, in Verdi's masterpiece 'Aida.' From all these works breathes the sense that the East is the home of mystery and the ultimate resort of a picturesqueness elsewhere departed.

"Orientalists tell us that this is largely glamour. To them the ideals of the East are very definite—far more logical, indeed, than those of the West; and its picturesqueness is merely superficial. But surely the thinking of Europe and America during the nineteenth century could be very ill understood without reference to that mirage of the Orient by which all imaginations have been haunted. . . . Mr. Arnold possessed to the full that sentimental sub-Christian quality which is the earmark and the weakness of nearly all the accredited Victorians. Sensuousness his poem by no means lacked, but it was of that half-canonized type which, as in the 'Song of Solomon,' permits the most orthodox and edifying application. Of course this deficiency in austerity is the prime defect of the poem as literature. It was unquestionably the ground of its popularity."

The Springfield *Republican* gives the following résumé of Sir Edwin Arnold's life and work:

Edwin Arnold was the son of Robert Coles Arnold, a justice of the peace in Sussex; he was born at Gravesend, June 10, 1832. He gained a scholarship at University College, Oxford, and won at the age of 20 the Newdigate prize by a poem on "The Feast of Belshazzar." After leaving college he began teaching as master of King Edward's school at Birmingham; in 1856 he received the appointment of principal of the government Sanskrit college at Poona, and was made fellow of Bombay University. Here he stayed until 1861, and became thoroughly captivated and infatuated with the charm of the East, from which he never escaped, altho on his return to England he almost immediately attached himself to the London *Telegraph*, first as a writer of leaders, and he became in a few years the chief editor of this influential paper, and remained in charge for more than twenty years.

Arnold's authorship began while he was yet young, and as a poet chiefly, altho he contributed to many critical literary journals,

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and had published "Griselda: a Drama" (1856), "Poems, Narrative and Lyrical" (1853), "Education in India," "The Euterpe of Herodotus" from the Greek, with notes; "The Hitopadesa," a Sanskrit classic, with vocabulary in English, Sanskrit and Marathi; later he published a metrical translation of the "Hitopadesa" under the title of "The Book of Good Counsels." An elaborate history of the administration of British India by the Marquis of Dalhousie appeared in 1862-64 in two volumes. In 1869 he published a slight, superficial survey of "The Poets of Greece"; in 1874 a translation of Musaeus, "Hero and Leander." In 1877 he set forth "A Simple Transliteral Grammar of the Turkish Language." In 1879 appeared his masterpiece, "The Light of Asia," or the "Great Renunciation." This is the story of Gautama the Buddha, which has brought the true human origin of Buddhism to thousands who would never otherwise have understood it. "The Light of the World" he wrote as a balance in Christian faith to the story of Buddha. Among his other books are translations from Oriental verses,—"Mahabharata"; the "Bostan" and "Gulistan" of Saadi; "The Voyage of Ithobal," "Potiphar's Wife and Other Poems," and some books of travel, among which his "Japonica," a description of manners and customs in Japan, was severely arraigned as a flagrant example of plagiarism, and with justice.

This leads to the final period of Arnold's life. He was made knight commander of the order of the Indian Empire in 1888, having been since 1877 companion of the order of the Star of India. He was officer of the White Elephant of Siam, grand commander of the Crown of Siam, grand commander of the Sun of Japan; had received from Turkey the second class of the Imperial Medjidieh, the third class of Osmanieh; and from Persia the order of commander of Lion and Sun. Sir Edwin was thrice married; the first time to Katherine Elizabeth Biddulph in London, 1854; his second wife was Frances, daughter of Rev. William Henry Channing, of Boston, who died in 1889; and finally he married a charming and cultivated Japanese woman, Tama Kurokawa, of Sendai, in 1897. He had dwelt in Japan for a few years before this union, which brought on an estrangement from his old friends.

A MOVEMENT FOR "NEW IDEALS" IN GERMAN LITERATURE.

A NEW literary movement, which has sprung up in Berlin with the avowed object of combating "decadent" and "pessimistic" tendencies in German literature, is described as follows by Count S. C. de Soissons, a writer in *The Contemporary Review* (February):

"This new movement, as is always the case in Germany, has at its disposal a publisher of repute (H. G. Meyer, of Berlin), a special magazine, called *Heimat*, and energetic leaders. These are Rudolf Huch, whose polemical pamphlet 'Mehr Goethe' was a well-known essay of about two years ago; and Fritz Lienhard, the author of a passionately discussed pamphlet against the 'Absolutism of Berlin,' and of some sketches called 'New Ideals.' In those three booklets are concentrated the views and tendencies of a strong opposition against the stream that has prevailed for the last ten years. The negative point of the program is a fight against Nietzsche, against *übermenschen*, and especially against *überweiben*, against the depressing pessimism of Ibsen and Tolstoy who kill the desire for life, *Lebensfreude*, and raise myriads of doubts without indicating any way of escape from them; it is a fight against degenerate pathological literature, reproducing with cold-blooded cruelty, for the sake of a pseudo-esthetic passion, the most disgusting filth and the most despairing misery of modern life, a fight against Berlin which devours all individuality and destroys all originality. Instead of all that, the 'new ideals' mean the tendency to personal and national individuality, a return to wholesome thought, the healthy heart of Luther and Goethe, a desire for grand poetry, which raises man above the paltriness of every-day life; poetry nourished at the bosom of Mother Nature—free, lofty, and joyful; poetry not sickly and decadent, but virile, sound, and cheerful. Lienhard emphasizes with great strength of conviction the view that poetry is a superior force acting in us, that the expression applied to it 'by the grace of God' is not a phrase, but the truth; that God, fatherland, and the poet's mighty personality are the sources of art. Lienhard is entirely national, but not entirely German, for he recommends native art not to Germans alone, but to all nations, and he contends vehemently against the modern cosmopolitan poetry, be it naturalistic or symbolic.

"To-day the movement is weak, but who can tell whether it may not rule over the near future?"

A FREE NATIONAL SYSTEM OF MUSIC.

THE adoption by this country of a system of free musical instruction, such as has existed in France for more than a century, is urged by Fannie Edgar Thomas, a writer in the New York *Outlook* (March 12). "At the dawn of our republic," she says, "we Anglo-Saxons, filled with the instinct of general intelligence, saw the necessity of free education and established the public-school system. The Latins, filled with art intuition, saw the necessity of free education in music. They laid the foundations of a free national system of musical instruction in the midst of the chaos that lay between the fall of a ruinous royalty and the rise of an untried liberty." The same writer says further:

"In France a music student may enter the school at nine and remain till forty-nine if need be, without its costing him one single solitary sou—for teaching, for instruments, for music. From A to Z of a complete musical education is provided by the state, in the interest of the art of the nation.

"As is the case in our general education, the course is planned, divided, graded, the pupils directed, controlled, protected, examined, according to the best-known principles of pedagogic law, as applied to the study of music."

The successful results achieved under the French system make it clear, according to this writer, "that education in all things, music as the rest, must not be left to haphazard, to chance, to exception."

"It must be directed, controlled, organized, placed under authority, above all things be separated from self-interest.

"A free national system of musical education is a necessity of the music art of a republic.

"Only so may a republic ever have standard in music, knowledge of music, real love of music. Only so may it ever hope to have national music, national musicians, a national music art."

NOTES.

MR. ALFRED HARMSWORTH, of London, confesses that he "dropped £100,000" in an effort to establish *The Daily Mirror*, "a penny newspaper for women." He has changed the name to *The Daily Illustrated Mirror*, "a paper for men and women," and has cut the price in half. The new paper is declared to be a great financial success.

The Bookman's April list of the six best-selling books of the previous month is as follows:

1. The Deliverance.—Glasgow.
2. My Friend Prospero.—Harland.
3. The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come.—Fox.
4. Rebecca.—Wiggin.
5. The Call of the Wild.—London.
6. The Russian Advance.—Beveridge.

THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE OLD MUSIC AND THE NEW.
Dvorak and Beethoven *versus* Richard Strauss and Wagner.
—*The Musician* (Boston).

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE DIFFERENT FORMS OF MEMORY.

IT is not generally realized that there are different ways of remembering the same thing, and that these may be unconsciously used in various degrees by different persons. One man easily retains in his mind visual images, while sounds are quickly forgotten; another recollects sounds better than sights. In committing a passage to memory the former will naturally rely more on the appearance of the words on the printed page, while the latter must repeat them aloud so that he can hear and retain them as spoken language. In an article in *Cosmos* (March 12) Dr. Leon Meunier gives some interesting information about how to distinguish and measure the different kinds of memory. He says:

"Some children, when they learn a lesson, have only to read it over a few times; others will not remember it unless they have heard it recited; others still must repeat it over themselves. These are the three forms of memory—visual, auditive, and motor. Those who need to recite the lesson aloud to themselves are at once auditive and motor. Certain persons retain a passage well only after they have copied it out. These have a combination of motor and visual memory.

"By instinct, a scholar who wants to learn his lesson uses the means that is best fitted to his aptitudes. He reads and rereads his text, repeats it over to himself or copies it, according to the particular form of memory that is predominant in him.

"There are ingenious methods that enable us to determine the predominating type of verbal memory in a scholar.

"Suppose that we desire to know whether a boy remembers his letters or figures better by reading them than by hearing them repeated. We present to him a series of twenty-five letters or figures written on a blackboard on five lines regularly spaced, taking care that the characters of the vertical columns shall be exactly in line. We shall thus have a square. . . . We ask the subject to learn the letters by heart, following the natural order—that is, going from left to right and taking the lines in order from the top. Suppose, for the sake of clearness, that the letters are as follows:

l q v n o
a p c w n
v i u m l
h r g k v
f v l u r

"When the subject is able to repeat this series correctly in the proper order, he is asked to repeat successively the first letter of the first line, the second of the second line, and so on, as follows:

l p u k r

"Then he is made to recite the letters by columns, running up or down. . . . These exercises are relatively easy for a visual. He sees in his mind a table like the one he has observed in reality. On this image it is easy for him to follow the diagonals, columns, etc. . . . . .

"It is altogether different with an auditive. He sees no table in his mind; he hears an interior voice repeating the series of letters—a series localized in time, not in space. To find the second letter in the second line, etc., he has to count . . . and calculate. . . . The auditive must, therefore, take considerable time to do what a visual would execute rapidly. . . . . .

"Another more exact method is to present to the child a certain number of written syllables. He is made to read, for example, fifty words in a hundred seconds. If he retains and can repeat at once twenty-five of them, his visual motor memory will be $\frac{25}{50}$.

"The same process is repeated by pronouncing a series of words, one every two seconds. If he retains twenty, his auditive memory will be rated at $\frac{20}{50}$."

Certain familiar words are remembered more easily than others, so, to avoid error, meaningless syllables have been invented for this test. In a series devised by Van Biervliet, each of the syllables is composed of two consonants and a vowel; for instance, *obc*, *cbo*, *ocb*; *ibc*, *cbi*, *bci*, etc. Dr. Meunier goes on to say:

"This process is not very new. A Jesuit of the seventeenth century, Father Ménétrier, used it to show the superiority of his memory in a public test before the Queen of Sweden. There were written and pronounced before him two thousand unusual words. He remembered them all, and repeated them exactly in the proper order.

"This is doubtless a great feat, but it is a question whether it is necessary to develop this form of purely verbal memory, altho such tests have, of course, some interest from the standpoint of psychophysiologic research."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SUCCESS OF THE INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMP.

IN discussing the wonderful success and widepread use of the ordinary incandescent lamp, a writer in *Engineering News* (February 18) asserts that its most impressive feature, viewed with our present knowledge, is that its originator and those associated with him should ever have been able to make it a commercial success. The idea of the lamp was simple and all the principles on which its working depends had long been known at the time of its invention. Yet before it could be made a practical commercial product thousands of difficulties had to be surmounted. The writer imagines some capitalist considering an investment in the new invention at its start, and exhibiting the new lamp to an expert with a request for advice. The expert, he says, if thoroughly posted and conservative, would have had to reply about as follows:

"This is a very ingenious invention, and it gives a very pretty light; but I must warn you that there are very strong chances that it can never be anything more than the mere scientific toy that all previous electric lamps, with the sole exception of the arc lamp, have been.

"In the first place, the whole existence of the lamp depends upon a long, slender piece of carbon, which is nothing more than charcoal, as fine as a human hair. All our knowledge of charcoal goes to show that it is an extremely weak and fragile substance. It is true that the specimen you show me seems to have really surprising strength to resist jar, etc., without rupture, but the chances are strong that after it has been heated to incandescence for some time it will grow more brittle.

"Suppose, however, that this difficulty can be overcome, the point that appeals to me is: Can these lamps be made at a cost low enough to make them commercially practicable? The lamp consists of a glass chamber which must be specially blown, prepared, and annealed and must withstand high temperature, while at the same time liable to exposure to cold drafts, and all the while under an external pressure of fifteen pounds per square inch. This glass globe must have a metal base attached with means for automatically connecting the current from the supply wires to the carbon filament; the carbon filament must be formed and put in place with nobody knows what expense and difficulty, and must be connected to wires made of platinum, a metal as rare and valuable as gold. Besides this, the interior of the lamp must be exhausted of air with a nearer approach to a perfect vacuum than has ever been attained, save in the most elaborate and costly experiments in a scientific laboratory.

"This is what must be done to produce each lamp, and if the lamp costs more than a fraction of a dollar, its commercial use will be exceedingly limited, if, indeed, it ever comes into use at all."

The writer goes on to say:

"We do not think the above imaginary statement at all exaggerates the discouraging report that any conservative scientist would have felt bound to make on the incandescent lamp as first invented. Yet these difficulties and a host of others which we have not enumerated have all been surmounted, and we buy to-day an incandescent lamp, to whose creation all the resources of inventive genius and scientific investigation have been taxed, for little more than the cost of a common glass lamp chimney!

"As for the unforeseen results that have grown from the commercial perfection of this little bulb of glass enclosing a carbon filament, it would take pages to record them. It has created new industries by dozens and hundreds. It has furnished a profitable field for the investment of capital measured in hundreds of millions

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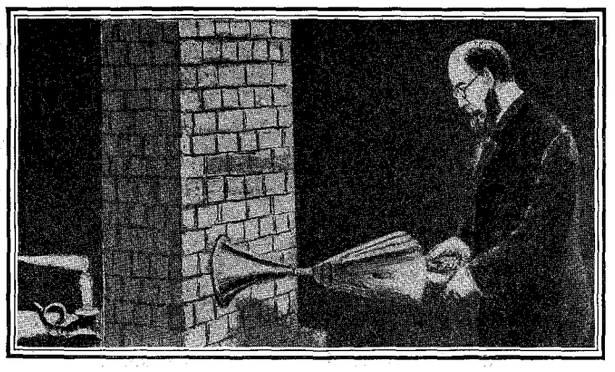

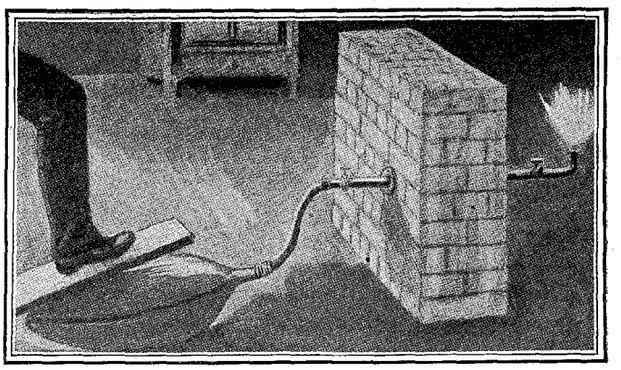

EXPERIMENTS SHOWING THE POROSITY OF WALLS.

of dollars; it has set a thousand cataracts at work for the benefit of the race; it has made a revolution in the comfort and safety of ocean travel, and, indeed, of all travel and transport by water.

"Let us not forget, too, that this vast range of new industries has given employment and opportunity to tens of thousands of civil engineers, mechanical engineers and mining engineers, as well as to the electrical engineers in whose particular department of the profession the development first began. It seems to us an admirable illustration of the interdependence of the different branches of the engineering profession."

THE LANGUAGE OF THE MIND.

IN what language do we think? That thought must have some definite vehicle, even when it is unexpressed, most psychologists seem to agree. That this vehicle is the mental image of speech has been asserted by some, while others believe that it may be also the image of written language or some special combination of images that is neither of these. A recent book on this mental vehicle of thought—"interior language," as it has been called, by M. G. Saint-Paul, a French psychologist—is reviewed in the *Revue Scientifique* (March 5). Says the writer:

"There may be distinguished in the brain two sorts of regions. On the one hand, zones corresponding to distinct groups of neurons on the surface of the body. On the other hand, zones of association, whose excitation determines no localized reaction, but which serve to put the former regions in touch with one another. It is in this latter group that are situated the psychic centers, properly so-called. These are connected with the nerves of sensation only in a secondary or indirect manner. They receive, not impressions, but impressions of impressions. They react, not by motor acts, but by incitations that produce motor acts.

"These considerations explain, according to M. Saint-Paul, why thought can not be completely conscious of itself. The superior neurons perceive the modifications of the neurons just inferior to them, but they do not perceive themselves. The psychic centers, then, are not conscious of their own activity; they catch only the reflection of this activity on the centers immediately subordinate to them. Now of all these regions, the most differentiated are the centers of language. Hence it comes that in introspection the processes of ideation remain hidden, and reveal themselves only indirectly by the aid of interior language. This shows the importance of an analysis of this language as a method of analysis of intellectual facts. . . . . .

"A very complete set of questions on the individual mechanism of ideation, interior language, sensation, and memory has been propounded by M. Saint-Paul to a number of persons familiar with psychologic observation—physicians, professors, artists. Some of the answers, collected and interpreted by the author, furnish interesting reading. They confirm the hypothesis that interior speech, or the endophasic function, is distinct from the special memories. The faculty of evoking sensible images—for instance, the visual image of a text learned by heart—is independent of the habit that we have of thinking by means of one or another verbal image—for example, by auditive or motor images—to the exclusion of all others. A person may be gifted with an excellent visual imagination of objects or words, and yet may use in his processes of ideation only the auditive images of words. He makes use in this case of a cerebral mechanism that connects the working of the intellectual centers with the sympathetic action of the endophasic center."

The author shows that his theory may be applied to explain a large number of pathologic facts connected with confusion of thought and language in mental disease. In the same number of the *Revue Scientifique* is a brief notice of another book on the same subject by Prof. V. Egger. This writer describes the auditive type of "interior language," which a study of his own case has led him to believe is the natural and normal, perhaps the necessary, type in human thought. The reviewer, however, agrees with M. Saint-Paul, whose view appears to be that of the majority of writers on this subject, that there are also visual and motor types, as natural and as normal as the other. The topic is an interesting one, and any one may serve at once as experimenter and subject with regard to it. In what words do we think—in spoken words, in written words, or in some special language of mental signs or movements?—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRICKS AS VENTILATORS.

THAT air may pass easily through a brick wall has been long known, tho it is still not generally understood. Says a writer in *Für alle Welt:*

"In old books one may still read that a human being, locked into a room whose doors and windows are all carefully fastened and calked, must in the end die miserably for want of air. This opinion persisted until about the middle of the last century, when the renowned hygienist Pettenkofer (to whose researches we certainly owe the greater part of our knowledge of ventilation) had the honor of clearing up the error by means of a drastic experiment. It is true that the air in a closed room continually deteriorates in consequence of breathing, and that it may finally become so bad as to cause discomfort. But it will never reach a point where one will suffocate in a badly ventilated room; for, as Pettenkofer has shown, there is a constant interchange of the outer and inner air through the walls. By an experiment of his own invention, which has become classic, he demonstrated that the air can, in fact, penetrate walls easily. In his lectures he usually performed this experiment in the manner represented by our illustration. On one side of a small brick wall (furnished with iron frames and sheet-metal guards, so that no air could sweep by from the side) he placed a burning light. Then he took a small pair of bellows, at whose opening a funnel was fastened. This he placed firmly against the other side of the wall opposite the light. If now he began to blow with the bellows, he could easily extinguish the light. A strong current of air had actually gone through the wall.

"But the porosity of the wall and its penetrability by gases may be proven in still another way. If a small wall of brick be taken again, and covered with a sheath of sheet-metal that prevents the lateral draft of gases, the following pleasing experiment can be performed: To one side a pipe is made fast, which by means of a hose is connected with the gas-service or a gas-sack. On the other side in like manner is fastened an upward turning-pipe which ends in a gas-burner. If now the valve be opened, the gas flows

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through the first pipe to the wall, then through the latter, thus entering the second pipe and the burner, where it may be lighted. These experiments have great practical significance. They prove to us that the walls of our houses serve as ventilators, through which a continual flow of fresh air into the interior of the rooms takes place; and they show us further that it is advisable, for hygienic reasons, to maintain this porosity and not to neutralize or destroy it by the application of glazing or other impenetrable substances to our houses or their walls."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Grafting of a Nerve.—A cure of infantile palsy by grafting or splicing the nerves in a child's leg has been effected by a Philadelphia surgeon, Dr. James K. Young, according to despatches printed in the daily papers. In the operation, as described, the dead portion of a nerve on one side of the leg was removed and the remaining part carried across and spliced into the corresponding branch on the opposite side, in which an incision had been made for the purpose. Says the New York *Sun* (March 21):

"The operation occupied just ten minutes, and only a few drops of blood were shed. The patient had suffered no perceptible shock. A plaster cast was placed about the child's leg. Then began the tedious wait for the result, which could mean so much for the child and for the surgical world at large. . . . . .

"About a month after the operation there gathered in one of the hospital wards a number of representative surgeons. They had been told of the experiment and were anxious to see its result. Carefully the case was cut loose, the bandages removed.

"'Move your foot, little one,' said Dr. Young.

"Slowly but surely the foot obeyed the impulse of its owner, moved back and forth where before it had lain helpless. The child has continued to gain strength until now there is no longer a doubt that the grafting of those two tiny nerves has brought back much of the retarded energy which seemed to doom the affected member to a life of inactivity. The foot will probably never be quite so good as the other, and Dr. Young claims only partial success for the experiment, but the result indicates that progress may be made in this line.

"The former method of treating infantile palsy, and one which is still in vogue with many eminent surgeons all over the world, is the transplanting of muscles or tendons. In this operation an active muscle is transplanted into one that is paralyzed. Sometimes it is successful.

"Owing to the newness of the nerve-grafting system, the conservative surgeons who have witnessed the operation hesitate to speculate too enthusiastically upon the extent it may reach in the treatment of all forms of paralysis. Even Dr. Young admits he is not so sure that every phase of palsy may be successfully treated by the grafting of nerves, but says that the discovery extends hope to those sufferers who before have been considered incurable."

Passing of Our Medicinal Plants.—The approaching extermination of our chief medicinal plants, unless measures are taken for protecting and cultivating them, is predicted in *The Journal of Pharmacy* (December) by Dr. Kraemer. Says *The British Medical Journal*, in a notice of this article:

"Some well-known plants as spigelia, serpentaria, and senega, which in the time of Linnæus were found in abundance in Maryland and other Atlantic States, are already becoming scarce. It is well known that some plants have been improved by cultivation, and it may reasonably be supposed that all can be when the peculiar requirements of each have been ascertained. Dr. Kraemer urges a study of these plants in their natural surroundings in order that they may be successfully cultivated and conserved. Many of the medicinal plants now in use are being cultivated in the United States. It is stated that 40,000,000 pounds of peppermint are produced annually near Kalamazoo, Mich. Castor beans, from which castor oil is obtained, are grown in the Western and Middle States. Valerian is produced in Vermont. Digitalis purpurea, atropa belladonna, sanguinaria canadensis, cimicifuga racemosa, and many equally valuable plants have been raised experimentally in America, and, in Dr. Kraemer's opinion, could be grown successfully with the proper cultivation. He urges the further cultivation of certain plants—such as senna, colocynth, gentian, poppy, etc.—which have been introduced into the United States and grown there to some extent. He believes that three-fourths of all medicinal plants are grown either wild or in cultivation in the United States, and that fully one-half of the remaining fourth could be successfully raised there. He points out that Americans must realize the necessity of protecting their forests and plants, and must consider their care and preservation a duty both to themselves and to future generations."

How Will x-Rays Affect Insects?—Sir John Lubbock's classical experiments on ants with ultra-violet light seemed to show conclusively that these insects perceive and avoid rays much higher in the scale of vision than our eyes are able to detect. Having this in mind, a contributor to *The Electrical World and Engineer*, Edward P. Thompson, suggests that similar experiments be tried with Roentgen rays. He says:

"Whether the ants actually see some new color or light, or feel or hear it, is not certainly known; but that ants constitute a detector of the invisible portion of the spectrum beyond the violet appears conclusive to Sir John Lubbock.

"I have no longer the facilities for making *x*-ray experiments, nor do I know if others have tested their effect upon ants; but I propose to the Carnegie Institution at Washington or to others who are experimenting in the field of ether vibrations or limits of vision in animals to determine if ants are affected by *x*-rays.

"The electrical engineer is not so much concerned about the physiology of ants as is the naturalist, but he is anxious to add more facts for assisting in arriving at a more exact knowledge of the nature of *x*-rays. So far it is known that this form of radiant energy causes certain salts to fluoresce, and that it affects the photographic plate. Consequently, it is like the short wave-length from a luminous source. It is at the same time invisible to man, and is thus like either the very short or very long wave-length. It is like a long wave-length in its power of penetrating substances which are opaque to light. As the same wave could not be both long and short at the same time, there is no reason why it could not be a mixture of long and short waves or else some energy without waves. Until ants are experimented upon, therefore, there is a void in this department of the science of radiant energy."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"DOCTOR NICHOLS, of Boston, alleges," says *The American Inventor*, "that cocain is used to stimulate football players. 'Besides enormous doses of strychnin, cocain is known to be employed by professionals in athletic games. I have unquestioned evidence that in the last Harvard game one of the eleven was drugged to force his supreme effort.'"

SOME kind of a sand fire engine seems to be needed for certain fires of electrical origin, according to *The Electrical Review* (London). It says: "Recently smoke was noticed coming from a substation near London. The fire department responded to the alarm and quickly flooded the place, making matters worse, not only for the substation, but for the power-station as well. To meet such emergencies, Mr. E. Kilburn Scott says: 'It looks as tho special fire engines are required, which would throw a jet of sand in place of water.'"

BACTERIA ON MONEY.—Experiments conducted by Dr. William H. Park, a bacteriologist in the research laboratory of the New York City Department of Health, show, says *The Evening Post*, "that while the metal in coins possesses antiseptic properties, infected coins may spread disease if distributed within a few hours after contamination. The experiments with paper money will not be completed for several weeks, but the investigation so far has established the fact that paper money contains no substance which will kill bacteria."

FROM an extended discussion of starvation, by Vanlair, in the *Revue de Belgique*, the following symptoms are gathered by *The American Inventor*: "A person fasting has remembrances of flavors and aromas and soon the mandatory desire for food shows itself in rumbling of the intestines, painful spasms of the stomach, and dizziness. Cerebral activity decreases, while the hands tremble, the limbs shake, and muscular weakness becomes excessive. Soon the pulsations of the heart become more numerous and lighter, while the weight of the body decreases, the diminution first affecting the fat cells. At a later period the liver, muscles, blood, intestines, and bones are affected, leaving intact almost to the end the integrity of the vital organs, the heart and nervous centers. In the meanwhile there is a lowering of the functioning of the body, from which there results a very rapid fall of internal temperature. When death is approaching the color of the face becomes ashy and the eyes are fixed. Muscular inertia has reached its extreme limit, the legs are swollen and covered with blotches; in many cases internal hemorrhages take place, exhausting the little remaining strength, and deceiving mirages close the scene."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

AMERICAN RELIGION IN FRENCH EYES.

A YEAR and a half ago, a book was published in Paris entitled "La Religion dans la société aux Etats-Unis." Its author, M. H. Bargy, summed up the results of a careful investigation of religious conditions in this country, arriving at the conclusion that American Christianity is, first of all, a *social* religion, in that it concerns itself with society more than with individuals, and, secondly, a *positive* religion, in its interest in what is human rather than in what is supernatural. He tried to show that theology in this country is being gradually superseded by ethics, and that the purely ethical aspirations of to-day, manifested in Dr. Felix Adler's Society for Ethical Culture, and in other organizations of the same kind, are the logical outgrowth of Puritan sentiment.

M. Albert Schinz, professor of French literature in Bryn Mawr College, contributes an interesting critique on this book to a recent issue of the *Revue Chrétienne* (Paris), taking issue with M. Bargy's argument, and declaring that the French author has been led to misinterpret the results of the materialistic spirit in America. He writes, in part:

"Every one will concede that the large number of religious denominations in the United States owe their origin to questions of a practical order, matters of discipline, or the method of ecclesiastical government; and yet it is impossible to deny the obvious existence of a theological and speculative sectarianism. All the books in the world can not blot this out, however M. Bargy may pretend to ignore the fact. Here is a country where the sects teem as nowhere else, and where there seems to be really no difference between them. At all events, they have always and at all times been perfectly agreed—so we are told—in relegating to the background questions of creed, in order to hold fast to moral truth. Is it conceivable that during a history of two hundred years Americans should have so far deceived themselves that they have always really believed in the supremacy of moral truth, but have always acted as if dogma were the important matter? Even were it true that there has been this general agreement in subordinating belief to morals, it would still be necessary to explain the astonishing contradiction between the thinking and the action of a people who take a very common-sense view of their religion and practise it with such good results. Of this M. Bargy has not given the shadow of an explanation."

In all times, Professor Schinz reminds us, religion and morality have been intimately blended:

"Yet the two domains are none the less distinct, and, while it is not necessary here to examine the foundation of the question, it will be easily recognized that it is impossible to sustain Judaism, Buddhism, Christianity, or Mohammedanism without the moral code. Everywhere there is an element, specifically religious or metaphysical, which, nevertheless, often plays an inferior rôle in the practical life. If we examine closely the history of Christianity in particular, this truth will perhaps become more clearly manifest. During all its different epochs Christianity has been colored by the attitude of its votaries toward moral problems. The Christians of the first centuries wished to reform the customs of the Roman Empire. The Catholicism of the Middle Ages moralized the barbarians who invaded the civilized world. Protestantism claimed to reform the morality of the Roman Catholic Church, Jansenism to reform that of the church in France, and Methodism that of the church in England. Everywhere the moral element is very conspicuous, and yet nowhere does the moral element exist alone; there is always a distinct religious and Christian element."

If, as M. Bargy would claim, religion itself is actually a dead weight in the American church, then, says Professor Schinz, "the sect which is most indifferent to dogma—Unitarianism—should have had the largest number of converts from year to year, and those sects in which the *credo* is important should have perished." In reality, the contrary has taken place. "Unitarianism remains stationary; Episcopalianism and Catholicism, especially, make constant gains. It may be that Unitarianism is superior, but, in any case, the great majority of American Christians refuse to accept it." Even the organizations based on pure morality, such as the ethical culture societies, "are constantly approaching the type of the established church. They are organized on almost the same model, and, last winter, Dr. Adler announced his intention of composing a liturgy, complete and detailed, for fêtes, reunions, and different ceremonies, such as those of birth, marriage, and death."

The existence of such sects as the Christian Scientists and Dowieites furnish, in Professor Schinz's opinion, a sufficient answer to M. Bargy's claim that the religious faculty and credulity are dead in America. Men have always sought happiness, and they have always needed to speculate about the origin of things, and these two universal cravings have created religion in America, as elsewhere. We quote again:

"There are men like President Roosevelt, certainly a typical American. No one has a larger faith than he in the power of the human will, yet he always retains enough good, sound American sense to remember that even the mightiest human will is not absolute. Strong and vigorous as he is, he bows as a child before the limit of all individual power. He has often affirmed, with a sincerity that is beyond question, the littleness of those who declare they do not believe in a God. We are greatly mistaken, or it is this sentiment among the compatriots of Mr. Roosevelt which prevents the development of societies of ethical culture and Unitarianism. The first movement fails because it absolutely ignores the overruling power as a factor in religion; the second, because it reduces this power to an expression so simple that it seems puerile, as did the deism of Voltaire and the Encyclopedists."

There is a tendency, Professor Schinz admits, to laicise the church in America, to reduce it to a sort of agency for the solution of economic and social problems. But there will probably always be mysticism in American religious thought, "since we must not forget Emerson, Channing, and Henry James." The American, concludes Professor Schinz, does not wish to abandon the church. He is simply trying to adapt it to the conditions of his own life.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FUTURE OF JAPANESE RELIGION.

CHRISTIAN missionaries who visit Japan to-day find themselves in conflict not so much with the representatives of the older paganism as with the thinkers of the new "intellectual" movement, which is based on the comparative study of religions. "The great question," says Mr. Arthur B. Reeve, a writer in the Boston *Transcript* (March 26), "is not one of indifference, as it is with us. The Japanese is anything but indifferent to religion. The great problem, is what is to be the effect of the marked rationalizing tendencies of the Japanese mind on the future of Christianity in the Orient." Proceeding to a description of the intellectual leaders of Japan and the philosophical movements with which they are associated, Mr. Reeve mentions, first of all, Mr. Ebina Danjo, a writer and lecturer who is said to "combine many characteristics that entitle him to rank as a Japanese Henry Drummond." As an illustration of Mr. Danjo's attitude toward fundamental religious problems, the following paragraph from one of his recent articles in the monthly *Shinjin* (The New Man) is cited:

"Religion that is founded on philosophy appeals to the reason. Religion that is founded on revelation appeals to the imagination. Both are designed to be put in practise. The religion that is founded on philosophy is in the possession of the few; that which is founded on revelation is in the possession of the many. The chief object of the latter is to teach submissiveness and veneration and thereby lead men to God; that of the former is to develop the reason of each individual man. In rendering man more God-like they pursue different methods, but they have the same object in view. Tho the arguments revelation upholds may have a thousand discrepancies, they must be received without questioning, and there is no need of mixing up philosophic investigation with revelation. Since a rational religion founded on philosophy is something that

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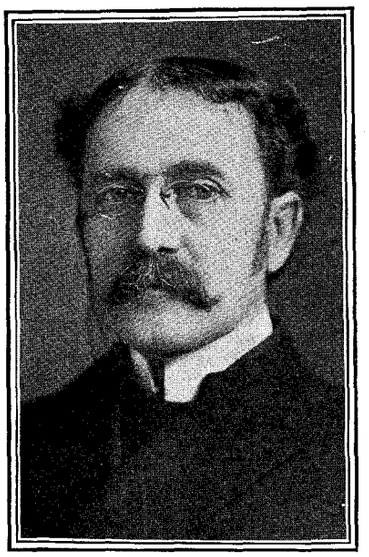
can not be understood by the majority of people, no one has a right to despise the religion founded on revelation. Tho the spheres of the forms of faith are different, the objects are plainly one and the same."

If Mr. Danjo can be described as a Japanese Henry Drummond, Mr. Fukuzawa, the founder of the Mita school of ethics, "may very justly," we are told, "be called the John Stuart Mill of Japan." Another influential thinker is Prof. Tsubouchi Yuzo, of the Waseda University, who has recently published a work on popular ethics. Says Mr. Reeve:

"The tone of Dr. Tsubouchi's ethics is distinctly optimistic throughout, as distinguished from Mr. Fukuzawa, altho in its ultimate analysis it is utilitarian also and bears a close resemblance to Hobbes. The treatment of the moral obligation, the views as to the origin of virtue and vice, and the estimates of the various virtues are strongly in accord with the teachings of the English philosopher. The most notable feature of Dr. Tsubouchi's system is its bearing on the national ideal of Japan to attain the hegemony of the Far East. In fact, every system of ethics seems to have this fitting of the nation for her high future in view. He shows that he has a very high opinion of Japanese national character, and adds that 'We have only to go on developing the strong points in our character—our love of absolute purity and truth undefiled, and our veneration for the good and beautiful. These qualities will in the future make other nations look up to the Japanese as leaders of thought, but it will take at least another generation for us to establish the preeminence which we deserve.'"



THE REV. SAMUEL D. M'CONNELL, D.D., LL.D.

Rector of All Souls' Church, New York; author of "A History of the American Episcopal Church," "The Evolution of Immortality," etc.

Patriotism has always been a prominent trait in the national character of Japan, and has helped to influence her religion, as well as her fighting. Mr. Reeve writes on this point:

"Japan aspires to a high position among Eastern peoples, as what nation would not in her place? And to make herself worthy and capable of holding such a place accounts for the present trend of her ethical thinking. No better illustration of what this spirit is leading to can be cited than an article in the December number of the *Shinjin* on 'The Future of Japanese Christianity,' by Mr. Murata Tsutomu. Mr. Murata begins by relating the story of a knight who had decided to be baptized, but before baptism asked if his non-Christian ancestors had gone to heaven. On being told that they had not, he refused to enter the church, saying that it would be no pleasure for him to live in a paradise from which his forefathers were banished. 'This,' says the author, 'is precisely the feeling we Japanese have.' He then goes on to show why Christianity should be made a national religion, and urges all his fellow Christians to strive to make it so. He is rather skeptical of the immediate success of their efforts, for in his opinion both Buddhism and Confucianism will retain their hold on large sections of the nation for many generations to come, owing to that feeling which he pointed out in his opening paragraph. 'But,' he concludes, 'Christianity is more suited to our modern life, and hence has been welcomed by us. If, however (and this is characteristic), it should lead to developments that endanger the existence of the state, if circumstances should arise that involve the separation of Christians from their kith and kin throughout the country, then, like the knight of old, I would refuse to be a member of the Christian Church.'"

"'Our interests are too narrow,' remarks another writer in a recent issue of a magazine called the *Keisei*, which makes it a special object to influence young men. 'Our outlook is too confined; we are not yet as a people entered into the great world of Western sentiment, feeling, and inspiration. In the near future we will be put to the test and will be brought in closer relations with the Occidentals than we have hitherto been. Mere military prowess will not serve us in time of peace.' And then he concludes with the inevitable thought: 'Do we as a nation possess those qualities which tend to beneficent rule? Will those who become subject to us profit thereby? We have reached the parting of the ways that lead to heaven or to hell. Will Japan show herself worthy of the high place she aspires to occupy in the Far East?'"

The ultimate form of Japanese religion can, of course, only be surmised at this time. "That it will be agnosticism," says Mr. Reeve, "may be safely ruled out, in spite of a rather vociferous element which is making itself heard just at present, for the Japanese are essentially, in common with all Eastern peoples, deeply religious by nature."

THE SEARCH FOR GOD.

THE era in which we live has often been called an age of religious doubt. Perhaps it could more correctly be described as one of religious hesitation and helplessness. The bewildering changes of recent years have created for us a new world, but we have not discovered a heaven to match it. The old conception of God has become impossible, and we have not found another to take its place. So has come about what a recent writer regards as "one of the most wonderful phenomena in the history of religion,"—the withdrawal of multitudes of good men from affiliation with the church. They have turned their backs upon Christianity not at all because they are out of sympathy with the religious impulse, but because they are intellectually unconvinced. They have lost faith in God.

Such is the train of thought suggested by a perusal of the Rev. Dr. S. D. M'Connell's new book, entitled "Christ"; and the significance of the "phenomenon" disclosed is best indicated in his own words:

"This is the situation of modern men by the thousands. 'Where is now my God?' they ask in every mood, from flippant contempt to moral despair. Nothing less than the rediscovery of God will serve the occasion. Most of the medicaments offered to the spiritual malady of the times must avail little or nothing because the diagnosis has not been sufficiently searching. It is no mere phase of superficial skepticism through which we are passing. Half the men one meets are 'agnostics,' and this whether they call themselves that or call themselves Christians. As Professor Flint truly says: 'As regards knowledge of God, religious and irreligious men take up the same attitude. Both endeavor to persuade men that there is and can be no such knowledge, that the best attainable is to be content with unreasoned and unenlightened belief.'

"But that sort of belief is becoming more unsatisfying every day. Belief in a God about whom the believer avowedly knows not anything may be sustained for a time as a sort of religious obligation, or as a surviving habit, but sooner or later must be given up. One can not stand on tiptoe forever stretching up his hands to the inane. He gets tired, settles down upon his feet, and goes about his every-day business. This is what men are doing. Numbers of them have given up all idea of ever getting hold of anything coherent in the realm of religion, and disturb themselves but little about the matter. Still larger numbers yet join with the worshipers and listen to the preachers, hoping that they may yet, somehow, be converted and enlightened."

If we would understand the religious restlessness of our age, we must remember, says Dr. M'Connell, that "the idea of God, as it floats in the mind of the average man, is compounded of three or four inherited conceptions, each of which has to a large extent ceased to fit in with the other portions of his mental furniture, and

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all of which have grown to be impossible." There is, first of all, the conception of the "Kingly God," called into being by a Hebrew people who believed implicitly in absolute monarchy, and who regarded the earth as the center of the universe. There is, secondly, the conception of a God of Justice,—a Roman God, worshiped by Calvin and Augustine and Tertullian. Thirdly, we have to deal with the idea of God considered purely as the Creator —an "infinitely skilful Architect and Engineer" who may awaken awe, dread, wonder, or curiosity, but who "has no commerce with the conscience or the heart." Fourthly, must be mentioned the quasi-pantheistic conception of a "God Immanent," which appeals to the mystic sense, but is "too incoherent and evasive to serve the every-day uses of the average man." Dr. M'Connell continues:

"At this point speaks the philosophy which controls the thought of our time. Its word is, 'God is Unknowable.' This is not the judgment of evil or shallow men. It is the deliberate conclusion of the earnest-minded and best men. Nor is it an excuse offered by intellectual laziness or moral indifference for declining a painful and difficult task. It is the sober judgment of those who have tried by 'searching to find out God,' and have failed. It is the conclusion of Christian and non-Christian philosophy alike. When Mr. Herbert Spencer had arrived at this conviction for himself, he preferred to state his conclusion in the words of Dr. Mansel, a dignitary of the Church of England. Spencer, the master in philosophy, formulates the dictum; Mansel, the master in theology, phrases it; Huxley, the master in science, gives it its name—Agnosticism; Balfour, a Christian prime minister, indorses and extends it. 'Who by searching can find out God?' To the challenge of Job comes the reply of to-day, No one."

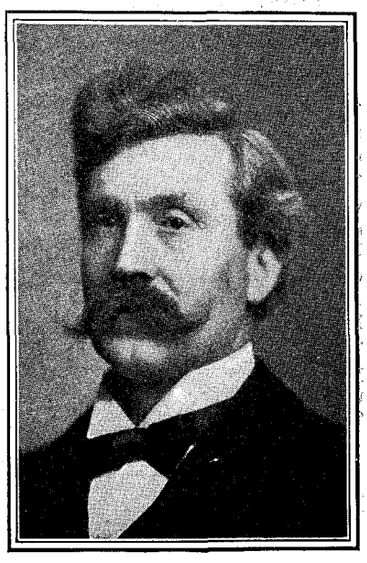
But Agnosticism, in spite of all the forces ranged on its side, is not, according to Dr. M'Connell's view, the final word. It has failed to reckon with the strongest argument of all, the argument of Christ. It has overlooked the words of one who said: "Ye have not known him, but *I* know him . . . I am the light of the world; he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life." We quote, in conclusion:

"Here, at last, we reach the elemental fact concerning Christ. According to his own presentation of himself, he is not primarily savior, or redeemer, or exemplar; he is the Revealer. He offers to uncover the hidden God. He declares categorically that without this action by himself the secret of the universe must remain forever unsolved. At last the world's thought has come to agreement with him, so far as to be convinced that all the theological chimeras, all the fabrications of philosophy, all the airy structures called divine, are really not God. They are but names; they express no knowable reality. Agnosticism has unwittingly become an apostle. This is a gain whose magnitude will be better realized in the times to come. In the difficult navigation of life it is much to have had those things which have been mistaken for harbor lights examined and shown to be but corposants. When it is once realized that all other avenues toward the Eternal Reality are *cul de sacs*, men will be more ready to be guided by him who claims to be the Way, the Truth, the Light.

"What, then, is the essential significance of Christ to the world? What but this—he is 'God manifest in the flesh.' If the quintessence of the gospel could be expressed and confined in fit box of alabaster, it would be in that phrase. As to what God may be 'absolutely,' we know nothing at all. Such magnifical attributes as Infinite, Omnipotent, Eternal, Omniscient, Self-Existent, and the like, are only symbols to hide ignorance, like the algebraic '*x*' or '*n*.' They stand for unknown quantities, and they are not verifiable. 'Eternal,' for instance, is a symbol which marks one down at the beginning or the ending of his concept of Time. One sets his thought to moving either backward or forward through duration, and at the point where it falters and stops he writes 'eternal' for what lies beyond his reach. So of all the other like phrases. They are not real, but *pseudo* concepts, and can only be applied to a *pseudo* God. What that being which we call God may be in completeness, we have no idea, and can never have any. We have neither imagination to conceive nor words to frame it in. So to speak, we only know Him *quantitatively*—that is, we only know so much of Him as is expressible in terms of humanity. We know the Son of Man, who was also the Son of God."

IS THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR MOVEMENT A "SPENT FORCE"?

THE moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly, Dr. Robert F. Coyle, of Denver, declared in a speech in Philadelphia not long ago that he regarded the Christian Endeavor movement as a "spent force." It had over-emphasized the spectacular in religion, and, now that the inevitable reaction has come, the organization is found lacking in vitality, and, the speaker implied, its end is within the range of present vision.



THE REV. DR. ROBERT F. COYLE, OF DENVER,

Whose recent statement that Christian Endeavor is a "spent force" has aroused discussion in religious circles.

The Presbyterian Banner (Pittsburg) comes to the defense of the Christian Endeavor movement in an editorial which is cordially indorsed by *The Christian Endeavor World* (Boston), and which we reprint as follows:

"During the first ten years of Christian Endeavor it was a magnificent outburst of youthful enthusiasm. It swept over our church and some other churches in great waves, practically submerging opposition, swallowing up hesitation, and rising to flood-tide. Banners, badges, and conventions were its symbols and means. The life of youth, long dormant or restrained in the church, found itself suddenly freed and had to express itself jubilantly, as the disciples flung their palm branches on the road and the children cheered when Jesus made his triumphal entry into Jerusalem. The beginning of a great movement is usually attended with such an outburst of enthusiasm. Christianity itself leaped into full life at Pentecost, when thousands were intoxicated with the Spirit. The Reformation filled a whole century with splendid enthusiasm. The Wesleyan movement in England was a sudden fire of fervency. The birth of a political party that has a great idea for its principle is an outburst of enthusiasm and expresses itself in 'banners, badges, and conventions.' But after this initial period of youthful fervency and fireworks a movement usually settles down to quiet, steady work. The mountain stream is more noisy and picturesque and spectacular as it comes dashing and foaming down its rocky declivities, but when it strikes the plain it quiets down to the steady work of feeding the meadows and turning mills and bearing commerce. Such a stream is not 'a spent force' because it no longer leaps down the mountainside: rather, its true work begins at the plain.

"We think Christian Endeavor, instead of being spent, has only reached the plain. Its days of youthful spectacular dash and display are over. It has decked itself with badges and marched under its banners and had its great conventions flooding the largest cities: now it is settling down to more quiet but not less useful work. For the first ten years these youthful hosts mounted up with wings as eagles; for the next ten years they ran and were not weary; now they have reached the point where they are to walk and not faint. Walking is less conspicuous and exciting than flying, but it lasts longer and in the end will go farther. Christian Endeavor is young people organized in worship and work. No doubt they were worshiping and working in the church before the Endeavor movement came, as they still are in many churches where the Endeavor Society has not been accepted. Christian Endeavor is not an inspired movement enjoined upon us by authority. But it has proved itself an effective means of getting the young people to work. It binds them down to acts of worship, and it gives them definite means and opportunities of service. . . .

"Having got through with the youthful period of enthusiasm, of

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'banners, badges, and conventions,' Christian Endeavor must now settle down to quiet, steady service. It bears about the same relation to worship and work as the Sabbath-school bears to the study of God's Word, and it has a permanent place in the life and work of the church. At first the church and Christian Endeavor hardly knew how to regard each other. The church was somewhat suspicious of Christian Endeavor as an intruder and a usurper, and Christian Endeavor was somewhat impatient of the church as imposing restrictive control. But all this has passed, and the church is now exercising rightful rule over the Endeavor Society as a part of itself, and the Endeavor Society is loyal to the church. We believe the Endeavor movement is to-day a quieter but a more powerful force than ever before; that its principle is one of the greatest ideas that have stirred the church in our day; and that it is a lasting contribution to efficient and practical Christianity."

A MINISTER'S INDICTMENT OF HIS PROFESSION.

THERE has been, during the past few years, a marked tendency on the part of prominent clergymen to abandon the active life of the ministry and to enter new fields of work as professors, authors, and editors. This fact gives a certain significance to an autobiographical article appearing in the New York *Independent* (March 10) under the title, "Why I Gave Up the Ministry—A Soul's Tragedy." The anonymous clergyman who pens this "confession" claims that "every man in the ministry to-day" is "in much the same condition" as himself—a statement which has been promptly challenged. There can be no doubt, however, that he does speak for many others besides himself, and he declares, at the outset of his article, that of thirty men who were graduated with him from a theological seminary six years ago, ten have already abandoned the ministry. He says further:

"I am thirty-two years old—at that point where I should be most active in that profession for which I have spent my life thus far in fitting myself, and just now ought to be most happy in it. Instead, I am deliberately resigning it and leaving all behind me. My purpose here is to set forth a statement of my motives, to analyze a situation, and to search for reasons why other men along with myself are doing this."

This minister goes on to say that he is not leaving his profession because of ill-health, or failure, or money considerations, or because there is "a woman in the case." The reasons are quite other. He is impelled, first of all, by "a feeling of revulsion at the type of man with whom one must associate," and he writes on this point:

"Any man in the ministry of any strength himself has felt this at some time. The probability is that he began to feel it back as early as his college days. He noticed there that strong men prepared to study law or medicine, weak ones theology. . . . I do not mean to say that this feeling is justified: the personal element enters so largely and personal pride is so strong. I have heard this very thing said by almost every clergyman I know, and am sure that they who say it feel it. The curious thing is the way in which each one seems to think that he himself is fit, but is not quite sure about anybody else. I know, too, what a large part self-conceit might play here; and yet I am just as sure that in my own case this feeling is not wholly a sign of egotism. I have merely come deliberately to believe that statement heard so often—namely, that the ministry to-day is not the profession which attracts the strongest men."

A second reason for the step taken is found in "a feeling that the young man in the ministry to-day has, or ought to have, of something not far from dishonesty." We quote again:

"If he is as honest as he ought to be, he dislikes everything that bears the semblance of a pose, and when he compares himself with the other young men whom he knows—men of his own age in other professions—he realizes that he is no better than they are, and it grates upon his nerves to think that he should be considered so, or be considered one of those who think that they are so. He notices, too, that young men who were his companions once in college, and who are now working along other lines, work harder than he does. They have to do so in order to win corresponding position or promotion. He notices, too, that their average salary is smaller. Again, he notices that, both as regards their time for study and their opportunity for gaining social prestige and position, they are restrained in a way that he is not. He comes to wonder why, or whether at all, he is entitled thus to rank or pose above them.

"And, furthermore, and worse than this, for my own part I have come to feel, and that deeply, that these young men of whom I speak, my *confrères*, lead a more normal life than I do. They have less restraint and less constraint. What they do they do naturally; what I do I have to do in large measure professionally."

These reasons, however, are admittedly subordinate. The real difficulty of the minister who furnishes this autobiographical document seems to lie in the fact that he has ceased to believe in the efficiency or necessity of the churchly institution. At the time he entered the ministry, he says, he wanted to help men and thought he saw how. Now, "the desire is much stronger—so strong, indeed, at times as to be overwhelming, but the method is less clear—so obscure, indeed, at times that I confess I have no theory as to what it is at all." It is at this point that the writer's doubt takes its deepest plunge, and shapes itself into the question: Will the church continue to exist at all? To this he replies: "I can find no reason for believing in the church's perpetuity apart from its mission, and the duration of its mission I conceive to be determined by its utility." We quote, in conclusion:

"The church has sent its clergy out, or at least has allowed them to go out, to do many things in the name of religion which have nothing whatever to do with it. The clergy to-day are busy? Yes. But busy doing what? Not things they ever were ordered to do. They are busy as managers of institutions, as members of committees, as representatives on boards, as trustees of asylums, orphanages, schools, and hospitals, dispensaries, and colleges, and builders for themselves of parish-houses, where they organize and execute affairs of clubs and gilds, societies and institutes. They were not 'ordained' to do these things, nor did they need years of professional training to become able to do them. Thus it would seem that those men who are busiest in the ministry to-day are busy only doing things which lie wholly outside of that especial sphere, so far as there ever was a special sphere for work in which they were especially trained, in so far as they ever were specially trained. For my own part, I must either find for myself some work in the church which is sufficiently unique to justify my continuing in the unique position of a 'calling,' or I must abandon the latter here to find the former somewhere else."

The confession of this disheartened minister was submitted to the Rev. Dr. W. L. Robbins, dean of the General Theological (Episcopal) Seminary, New York, who made the comment: "The key to this young man's 'tragedy' seems to lie in the fact that, as far as one can judge from his words, the distinctively spiritual aspect of life seems never to have dawned on him. Under the circumstances, it is hardly strange that he has lost a sense of vocation." The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson, pastor of the Manhattan Congregational Church, New York, writes as follows (in *The Independent*, March 24):

"Every earnest man has his time of impatience and weariness. We all need to be reminded that a different occupation does not really change the conditions of life or of service. 'Who cross the sea change clime, not mind.' Before any man leaves the ministry or allows himself to believe that all his friends are eager to do the same, or are equally perplexed to know how to meet their daily tasks, it might be well to try to find out where in life men are exempt from similar unrest and dissatisfaction over their own inefficient service."

Considerable space is devoted by the New York *Sun* to the issues raised, and the editor of *The Independent* regrets his inability to print "half a dozen more valuable articles" out of the large number received since the first article was printed. "It is interesting to add," he says, "that fully as many of these articles agree with the anonymous young minister as with Dr. Stimson."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

PROBABLE OUTCOME OF THE WAR.

ALL that has hitherto happened in the Far East strengthens the European impression that the Russo-Japanese war will last a long time, possibly from three to five years. Only some active mode of intervention can alter this prospect, in the opinion of weighty journals like the London *Times*, the Paris *Figaro*, and the Vienna *Fremdenblatt*. Now a long war, if we are to accept the continental European view, necessarily means that Japan must be finally worn out. Her resources, asserts the eminent French economist, M. Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris), are quite inadequate to meet the strain of prolonged hostilities with an antagonist of Russia's endurance. Japan's strength, he admits, is underestimated on the continent of Europe. She is strong in her army—which M. Leroy-Beaulieu deems a wonderfully efficient fighting machine—strong in her navy, and strong even from the purely financial point of view. But, in spite of all she can do, we are told, Japan will never drive Russia out of Manchuria, altho the end of the war will probably see Japan entrenched in Korea. Russia, on the other hand, will never be in a position to invade Japan even if the Japanese fleet be swept from the sea and the Japanese army annihilated. Says this authority:

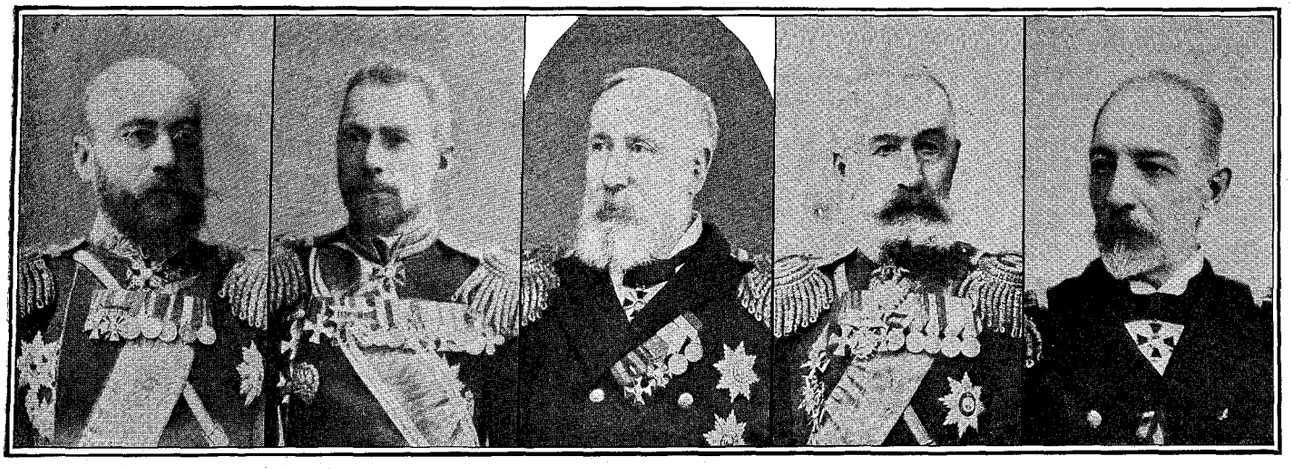
"In spite of everything, highly as one may appreciate the army of Japan, and great as may be the admiration felt for the work accomplished in the past thirty-five years by this extraordinary people, it seems very difficult not to regard the obstacles in the way of Japan, should she undertake to expel the Russians from Manchuria, as almost insurmountable. Her army contains almost no cavalry. On the day that army leaves the mountains, which cover not only Korea, but an extensive region on the Chinese bank of the Yalu, when that army descends into the Manchurian plain in the vicinity of Mukden, it would make headway only after the most exhausting fatigues. The thick and moving curtain of Cossack cavalry would envelop it on all sides, masking the movements of the enemy and exposing it to every surprise. Besides, even tho Russia found herself in a somewhat inferior position upon the outbreak of hostilities, even tho she had perhaps but 100,000 men available in February, even tho 1,400 or 1,500 men at the outside can be conveyed each day by means of the Siberian Railway, and not only ammunition but provisions have to be transported thousands of miles, Russia ought to have available during the month of April fully 200,000 men, while in the beginning of July she would have 300,000 men at the front. Now even if Japan succeeded by that time in throwing 400,000 men into Korea—an extreme hypothesis—and were absolute mistress of the sea (which would enable her to shorten her lines of communication and hence to diminish her outposts of men on guard duty by effecting the junction of her transports with her land forces at the mouth of the Yalu) she would still require an army of occupation in Korea and thus use up an appreciable portion of her forces. Russia, costly as it might be to her, would indefinitely increase her forces, because the prize at stake is too great to permit anything else and because the prestige of her Government is at stake abroad as well as at home.

"It thus seems that in Manchuria Japan must succumb to numbers. In Korea the situation is not quite the same. There the Russians will find the enemy in possession, the enemy having probably had time to fortify himself. In those rugged mountains, which fill men of the plain with a sort of malady, in those rice-fields absolutely impassable to horses, Russia will find her cavalry but a feeble resource. If the Japanese cavalry deserves the praise it has received, if it strengthens its hold on the soil, if communication with Japan is properly maintained, it would become extremely difficult, if not impossible, to dislodge the Mikado's army from the peninsula.

"One of the most serious events that could happen in the course of the war would be the fall of Port Arthur, not so much on account of its military results as on account of its political effect. Something more than bombardments would be required, 'those military operations of the fifth or sixth class,' in the words of the lamented Borgnis-Desbordes [the French strategical expert]. There would have to be a landing in force and much good fortune on the side of the Japanese. But once lost, this place, which is connected with the mainland only by an isthmus some leagues in width—an isthmus that could be swept by the guns of the Japanese fleet—would be excessively difficult to retake. As Russia could not give up the city without hopelessly losing face in the eyes of the Chinese, the war would very likely be greatly prolonged.

"One of the special features of this war is the fact that it would be most difficult for either of the adversaries to force the other to make peace by a blow at the heart. Japan could not deal it to Russia. But, on the other hand, if Russia, having expelled the Japanese invaders from the continent, proposed excessive conditions of peace and Japan refused to parley, how could Russia compel her? A landing in Japan proper is absolutely out of the question. However huge might be the number of men thrown into that country, there would ensue there such a war as perhaps the world has never witnessed. The women, the very children, would engage in it, and from the midst of the delicate and slender natives would spring, if not a Joan of Arc at any rate a swarm of Judiths or Jeanne Hachettes. As for a Russian descent upon the northern island of Yezo, apart from the fact that its success would require Russia to be mistress of the sea, it would entail the immediate intervention of Great Britain and the United States.

"In truth, if there be one forecast that may be made with some degree of plausibility, it is that of an intervention by the neutral



GENERAL GRODEKOFF.
He, too, is said to have given the Czar valuable advice recently, but its nature is not definitely specified.

GENERAL WASMUNDT.
Chief of staff of the guard regiments and holding a special post as adviser on military affairs in St. Petersburg.

M. TCHICHKATSCHEFF.
Formerly Minister of Marine and now in the imperial council as "adviser." Said to favor a Russian "dash through the Dardanelles."

GENERAL BARSOFF.
On the supreme war council in St. Petersburg and noted as an artillery expert.

ADMIRAL TIRTOFF.
The Czar's Minister of Marine who is credited with the plan to send reenforcements to Admiral Makaroff by the northwest passage.

MORE ADVISERS OF NICHOLAS II.

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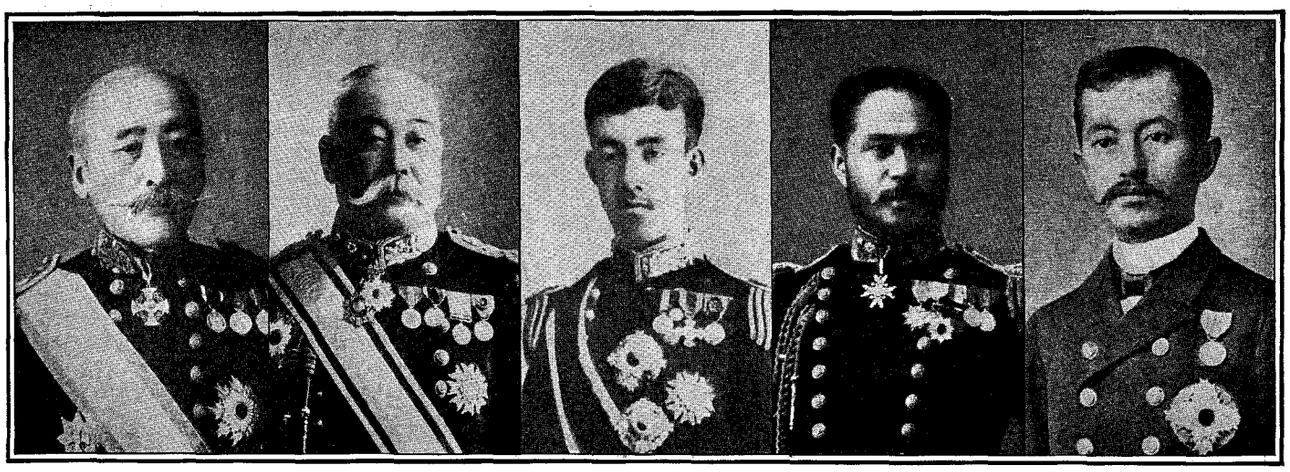

VICE-ADMIRAL SHIBAYAMA.
A noted Japanese naval hero, but not on the list of "flag officers with their flags flying."

ADMIRAL INOUYE.
He is commandant at Japan's great naval station of Yokosuka.

PRINCE YOSHITO.
This possible future Mikado is a colonel in the Japanese army in addition to holding a naval commission.

VICE-ADMIRAL YAMAMOTO.
He is Japan's naval executive and responsible for administrative detail to the Diet.

PRINCE TAKAHITO.
He is a vice-admiral in the Mikado's navy.

NOTABILITIES OF THE JAPANESE NAVY.

Powers at the termination of the conflict, to prevent the victor from pushing his triumph too far. The neutral Powers are themselves divided into two camps, and their aims are not in harmony. But it is certain that measures will be taken, if not by all, at least by some, to prevent the victor from laying too heavy a hand upon China, and, it may be, upon Korea.

"From this deplorable struggle it is doubtful, therefore, if either of the combatants can win any great prize, unless the termination is to be the fearful drama of a universal conflagration."

These gloomy forebodings find some echo even in England, where the London *Spectator* continues from week to week to warn the world that Russia might conceivably welcome the "fearful drama of a universal conflagration" to which our French authority refers. It also suspects that Englishmen have too hastily inferred from recent events that Japan must win. "Onlookers," it remarks, "are tempted by their very amazement to expect that the smaller Power, which has shown such perfect efficiency, will proceed from victory to victory, and will inflict upon Russia in the end a humiliating defeat." It may be so, the English weekly acknowledges, and Japan has shown an efficiency which it pronounces both surprising and unexampled in an Asiatic state:

"But we would warn our readers not to allow a natural admiration for the Japanese to make them forget all the teachings of the past. It is not a mere cynical epigram to assert that Providence is usually on the side of big battalions. Russia was not ruined by the loss of Sebastopol, and will not be ruined by the surrender of Vladivostok and Port Arthur. She will only be the stronger if she is forced back to Lake Baikal, where she can concentrate her immense resources. We have yet to see how her soldiers will fare in this campaign. Their frightful losses, it must be remembered—losses from exposure and disease which it makes one wince even to read of—are perpetually repaired, and are probably not greater than those which during the Crimean war made the Emperor Nicholas I. declare himself hopeless of securing victory with the *morale* of his officers tripping him at every step. The group who govern at St. Petersburg have as yet displayed but little competence; but every failure tends to weed out the inefficient, and Russia, which is not hampered by any difficulty of tradition or system in promoting the competent man, may yet throw up the kind of reckless general—the Suwarrow or Skobelef—who seems essential to bring out the highest qualities of the Russian soldiery. It is probable, reasoning from analogy, that the Japanese have first-rate generals too; but we have no history to guide us in deciding what their quality is likely to be, and they have always against them the necessity for husbanding their forces. True, they are more than forty millions; but the losses of which Russia is scarcely aware will be severely felt in the island kingdom, for they will fall first of all upon the warrior clans, who till thirty years ago held a monopoly of the business of war. Japan has a conscription, it is true; but the losses which are hardly felt in a people of a hundred and forty millions must fall with terrible weight upon a people of forty-five. Even as regards the navy, tho the Japanese triumph appears to be secure, we should remember that she triumphs by superior energy and skill, and perhaps by superior audacity rather than by any superior weight in the weapon employed. A very few accidents to her limited number of battle-ships might gravely diminish the value of that triumph in the campaign. All will depend, however, upon the comparative staying-power of the two empires."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST

REVOLT AGAINST JAPAN'S CENSORSHIP.

DESPATCHES from the front, while "horribly stuffed with epithets of war," are making good the Japanese threat that the rigors of censorship would intensify before they abate. Many war correspondents, all distinguished more or less, are reported in the Kobe *Herald*, a British paper published in Japan, to have reached the verge of desperation in consequence of their prolonged detention at Tokyo. Native journals, and especially the *Mainichi* (Osaka), complain of something like persecution for publishing details of battle-ship speed and the state of ordnance. The British paper has now revolted against the censorship, and it openly defies what it considers purely arbitrary restrictions, saying:

"We imagine that most people are under the impression that the censorship under which newspapers in this country now labor is already quite as severe as can be required by the exigencies of warfare. This, however, does not appear to be the view of the Japanese Government. We have this afternoon received an official intimation as to various categories of news which are not to be published, which is of a really remarkable character. It commences by stating that no 'details or accounts relating to tactics' must be published. Secondly, it forbids any reference to future military movements. It goes on to prohibit mention of the formation of naval squadrons and torpedo flotillas, and, in the third place, it forbids the publication of any damage done to Japanese war-ships and transports. The latter part of the caution makes impermissible the publishing of details as to the range of guns used in action or the number of shots fired, or as to the locality of war-ships and transports. Furthermore, even if the particulars published in newspapers do not actually contain these details, they will be subject to prosecution if the authorities consider it possible that readers may divine the forbidden details from the articles they contain—this really reads like a passage from the grotesque adventures of Alice in Wonderland, but it is apparently put forward in solemn earnest. The official warning winds up with a prohibition of the publication of any particulars relating to coaling, fresh

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water, munitions of war, etc. We may say at once, frankly and openly, that we consider some of these restrictions to be entirely absurd and unjust, and that, whatever the consequence may be, it will be impossible for us to undertake to respect them as it is our

THE WISDOM OF THE EAST.

JAPANESE OFFICER (to Press Correspondent): "Abjectly we desire to distinguish honorable newspaper man by honorable badge."

—*Punch* (London).

wish to respect all official instructions. If they are to be literally construed, they practically prohibit the publishing of any accurate war news at all. For instance, how can it be possible to give a true account of any naval engagement if the damage to Japanese vessels and the accuracy, or the reverse, of the latter's fire are not to be recorded? The fact is that the enforcement of such regulations as these would make a perfect farce of the efforts of journalists to give their readers a correct idea of the events of the war. It is, therefore, necessary that a stand should be made without delay, and we intend to do the best we can to make it. As to our own position, there should be no ambiguity. We are altogether friends to the cause of Japan—even to the point of enthusiasm. We ardently trust that she will be successful in the present conflict. This attitude has been consistently maintained in this journal for months and years past, and we are quite determined to adhere to it. But that is no reason why we should submit to treatment of an arbitrary and unjust description. We perfectly recognize that we are under certain obligations to the Government under which we live, but we also owe certain duties to our readers, paramount among which is the publication of as accurate and unprejudiced accounts of the events of the day as it lies in our power to give. This duty we are resolved to fulfil, and we, therefore, state at once that the official prohibition will not prevent us from publishing any incidents of naval and military contests which may come to our knowledge. News as to military or naval preparations is, of course, quite another matter, and we shall most gladly acquiesce in the verdict of the authorities as to whether they should be published or not. To this extent, the Government are doubtless justified in the action they are taking, but we can not conceive any possible sound reason for preventing the publication of details of occurrences which have actually taken place, unless, of course, they affect the success of other operations."

Several informal meetings of correspondents are said to have been held in Tokyo for the purpose of securing a mitigation of the censorship's severity, and on April 1 about sixteen of the detained newspaper men were permitted to go to the front. The strictness of the censorship, however, has by no means been relaxed. The latest restriction upon war correspondents forbids the publication of details relating to torpedoes. The new constitution of Japan prohibits the extremities to which the censor has gone, according to the British organ already named. The Kobe *Chronicle* is fully as indignant as its contemporary in its criticisms. It supplies the following details regarding one stage of the censorship:

"Indeed, for some days before the actual rupture of negotiations occurred, attempts made to send to Europe definite information of the critical state of affairs, and of the certainty that failing the receipt of the Russian reply within a certain time Japan would take action—all such references in the press messages were struck out, so that news of the actual rupture must have come upon Europe with considerable shock, to the great injury of trade and commerce generally. Such methods naturally suggest that it was deliberately intended to take Russia by surprise and strike a blow before it was realized in St. Petersburg that the rupture of diplomatic relations meant the beginning of hostilities. It is even rumored in Tokyo that for ten days before the actual rupture of relations took place not a single telegram—whether despatched by a legation or a private individual—was allowed to leave Tokyo for abroad."

GENERAL KUROPATKIN AT THE FRONT.

GEN. ALEXEI NIKOLAIEVITCH KUROPATKIN, who is to win that decisive land victory over the Japanese without which, say the Czar's French friends, Russia will not stoop to peace, arrived at the scene of war rather sooner than was expected. English newspapers will have it that Admiral Alexeieff was far from pleased to see General Kuropatkin. Yet we have the authority of the Paris *Figaro* for the assertion that the general and the admiral are really overjoyed by their brotherhood in arms—in fact, "will cordially cooperate." The last-named French exponent of Russian hopes points out that General Kuropatkin has "the great advantage" of "a sympathetic spirit" in General Sakaroff, who temporarily fills General Kuropatkin's post as Minister of War in St. Petersburg. The two have agreed upon a plan of campaign. There will be "neither friction nor misunderstanding" between the Czar's capital and Port Arthur. We read, too, that General Kuropatkin will postpone active operations on a large scale until he has at least 375,000 men under his command. He calculates a total effective Japanese force of 200,000 men as the utmost that can take the field against him by next summer, "when the serious encounters begin."

But the military expert of the London *News* thinks General Kuropatkin is miscalculating here:

"The great war-shadow which for weeks has overhung the turbid waters of the Yellow Sea is at last beginning to move across the frosty Manchurian plains, and bit by bit comes the news which enables us to guess something of the strategy of the coming grand encounter. The railways of Manchuria are like a great capital T on the map of the country. The flat top part crosses the province from the Siberian Railway on the left to Vladivostok on the right, and from the middle drops the upright stalk, six hundred miles long, which leads to Port Arthur. At the middle point, in the very center of Manchuria, stands Harbin, where General Kuropatkin will go on concentrating his great army till the time comes to make a move in the spring. From Harbin to the sea are two lines of railway, both of them practically level all the way. The six hundred miles of line to Port Arthur have no gradient of more than one in one hundred and ten, and the three hundred and fifty miles to Vladivostok have no point steeper than one in seventy-five. Up both these railways, it is clear, Japan is preparing to push toward the Russian center. She is attacking Vladivostok, and also isolating it by aiming at the railway inland from Possiet Bay. From Takushan, in the Korean Bay, she is seeking to isolate Port Arthur by cutting the other line at Liao-Yang, two hundred miles north, and also cutting the line of communication of the Russian troops on the Yalu, which leave the railway at Liao-Yang. It is clear that the Russian general, instead of advancing gaily into Korea, will have to concentrate his whole forces at Harbin."

The great flaw in General Kuropatkin's plan of campaign, as the *Militär Wochenblatt* (Berlin), organ of the German general staff, sees it, is still the weakness of the Siberian Railway. The Russian commander, it says, made a careful inspection of the line on his way out. What he saw is supposed to have inspired his

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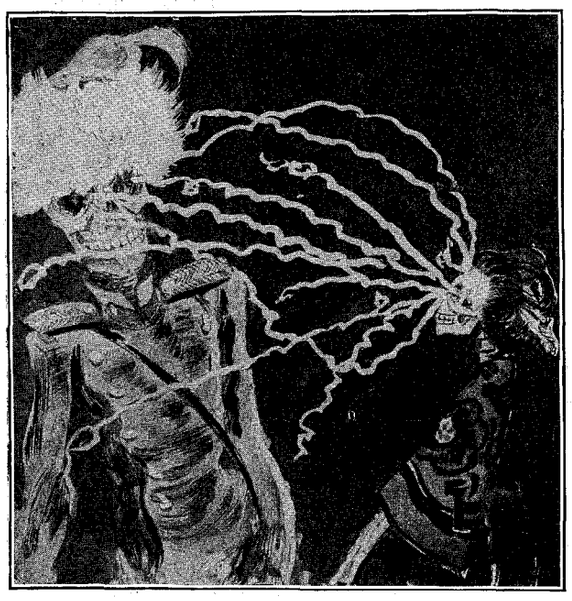
present policy of delay. To this the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) adds that St. Petersburg's disappointment in the Siberian Railway prevented M. de Witte's return to power. The Czar is particularly aggrieved, and his former Finance Minister has to shoulder the consequences. Whoever may be at fault, the drift of expert opinion abroad more and more indorses the English view that General Kuropatkin can never, at any stage of his campaign, wholly rely upon the railway in furthering the plans attributed to him in French journals. But the Paris *Temps* reminds us that General Kuropatkin's "really splendid genius" must not be lost sight of. He was sent to the Far East on account of his "special aptitude to face the present emergency." And in the course of a glowing tribute to the military capacity of the general the organ of the French Foreign Office says:

"As Minister of War, General Kuropatkin was accused by his opponents of not being a good administrator. If by this be meant that he prefers to work in the open rather than at a desk, the charge is true. But if, on the contrary, it be meant that he is not capable of performing his present task, nothing could be more



THE CARNIVAL IN THE FAR EAST.
"Getting in Touch."
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

false. The truth is that while scrupulously performing his ministerial duties—sometimes somewhat deliberately because of this very scrupulousness—he eagerly seized every opportunity to come into direct contact with the soldiers. . . . . .

"Scarcely fifty-six years old, solid and well-built, with a face wreathed in a black beard that has whitened in spots, the new commander-in-chief of Russia's forces at the front would certainly have been given his post by a vote of the men of all ranks in the army had that, instead of the imperial choice, been the mode of his selection. He adheres, in a manner peculiarly his own on the score of detail and energy, to the great Russian tradition, a tradition of resolute objectivity, of which Skobelef and Suwarrow, separated by about a century of time, have been the chief exponents. He was, in a word, made for the command he assumes, as that command was made for him."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PREMIER COMBES FACES A NEW CRISIS.

ONCE more is Premier Combes poised giddily on the tight-rope of French anticlericalism, and this time, in the opinion of many Parisian journals, his exquisite balancing may not avert a fall. But his majority of eighty on a vote of confidence in the Chamber just before it adjourned (to reassemble next month) means another impending triumph, say anticlerical organs. The present situation, as viewed by the anticlerical *Action* (Paris) is an outcome of long efforts on the part of M. Camille Pelletan, Minister of Marine, to "declericalize" the French navy. That navy, thinks the *Action*, has for a generation "served the ends of monks and nuns" in ways which it sets forth at length. Posts of high responsibility have been reserved for scions of clerical families from Brittany and the "Romanized" coast region. Nuns have managed naval hospitals. Monks have enforced attendance at religious exercises aboard battle-ships. "A reign of clericalism was established throughout the squadrons of the republic." To change all this, that most anticlerical of men, M. Camille Pelletan, was made Minister of Marine.

The rigor of this statesman's anticlericalism is not questioned anywhere. He is a Radical Socialist, "firing under the shelter of his unkempt hair and beard," observes *The St. James's Gazette* (London), "shots on every side," and rendering himself peculiarly odious to admirals, whom he has retired out of hand. "He is a peculiar figure—tall, awkward, with clothes that never seem to fit. His unkempt hair and still more unkempt beard go some way in concealing those eyes of his that are always awake and ever on the alert. There is also a good deal of character in his turned-up nose." Such is the English impressionist portrait of the gentleman who, for months past, has been accused of all sorts of maladministration by the *Figaro* (Paris). "He has," says this opponent, "demoralized the navy of the republic." Commanding officers, it is alleged, lose their self-respect through petty persecution. The building program has been arbitrarily modified and delayed, so that cruisers now on the way are months behind time, while battle-ships put to sea minus equipment of men and material. Lastly, colonial possessions are now defenseless because of failure to construct land batteries and docks. "Such is anticlericalism run mad."

Premier Combes has come valiantly to the defense of his colleague. He is thus quoted in the *Figaro* itself:

"M. Pelletan has already been questioned in the Chamber of Deputies, and he has carried his point. They purpose to attack him again, and he will win again. There is nothing serious against him. You may rely upon me as to this. I am somewhat well informed as regards the navy. For some years I was chairman of the Senate committee on naval affairs. Let me even confess that my real ambition would have been to become Minister of Marine. I once told M. Waldeck-Rousseau so when he occupied the chair I now sit in. . . . Pelletan, whose enemies have been made for him rather than by him, will triumphantly answer those who now accuse him."

Every anticlerical organ of importance in France has echoed these sentiments in numerous editorial utterances. The *Lanterne* observes that documents published by the *Figaro* in support of its accusations could have come into the possession of that paper only through a breach of trust on the part of clerical admirals. The *Figaro*, while not specific in reply to this insinuation, continues to maintain that, thanks to M. Pelletan, the French navy is unready to face "responsibility in the Far East," and that the prestige of the republic on the seas is "dead." "What occasions genuine sorrow," it reflects, "is the spectacle of the head of the Government responsible for the armed strength of the nation making common cause with the disorganizer of the French navy. M. Combes had a very narrow escape from defeat nearly a month ago on this question of the navy, it is hinted in both the *Action* and the *Lanterne*. They suspect an obscure conspiracy on the part of certain "traitors" in the anticlerical combination which gives so many votes of confidence to M. Combes. The charge against these "traitors" is that they yet hope to take advantage of the war on M. Pelletan to turn against the ministry. There are vague allegations, too, in the *Dépêche de Toulouse*, supposed to be the organ of M. Pelletan himself, to the effect that the anticlerical combination has occasionally seemed reluctant to "rescue the republic's navy" from monks and nuns. That looker-on in Vienna,

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the *Neue Freie Presse*, thinks the present difficulty of the ministry a formidable one. The clericals are declared to have hailed the Russo-Japanese war as a promising opportunity, and, if the Vienna authority is correct, they will exploit it on all occasions:

"The investigation aimed against Minister of Marine Pelletan is now in full swing, and the budget commission conducting this investigation desires to establish a culpable responsibility on Pelletan's part in order to bring about his retirement. Great as may be the hatred of Pelletan, whose rude demeanor has affronted many and whose unyielding nature is prejudicial to numerous interests—especially those of go-betweens, armor-plate makers, and great shipbuilders—the struggle does not seem directed wholly against him. The Minister of Marine is aimed at, but Premier Combes is the man it is hoped to hit. The Russo-Japanese war serves as an excuse for attaining the long-desired end of rescuing the religious orders from annihilation, and Rome, in the eleventh hour, from denunciation of the concordat. We have to deal here with no modern Asiatic question, but with the old Roman question."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MR. BALFOUR DECLINES TO RESIGN.

IN a series of speeches exciting unwonted enthusiasm in *The Saturday Review* (London), Prime Minister Balfour has informed the House of Commons that he sees no reason to resign. With the preliminary assurance that "the great fact about Mr. Balfour" is "the atmosphere of his character," the English weekly imparts the ensuing idea:

"It is perhaps a somewhat vulgar phrase to use, but every one will know exactly what we mean, and we believe every one who has had the opportunity to judge will agree, when we say that the element Mr. Balfour contributes to public life never leaves a bad taste in the mouth. If any one thinks that is a small thing to say of a leading statesman, since it ought to mean nothing more than that he is a gentleman, he is making a very great mistake."

From this point of view, the Liberal *News* (London) would seem to be "making a very great mistake," for we read in that organ that Prime Minister Balfour is "a humbug," "ungentlemanly," "a hypocrite," and "given to shifty evasions," in proof of which we are referred to his refusal to resign. The Liberal daily supplies numerous reasons why the Prime Minister should resign, or, as it puts it, "get out." The country, it avers, is against the ministry on the education question. The country is opposed to the introduction of Chinese labor into the Transvaal, a measure indorsed by the House of Commons, it thinks, under pressure. And Mr. Balfour was outvoted recently on a detail relating to the expenditure of money in Ireland. That, however, says the Conservative *Mail* (London), was a "snap division," taken when the House was accidentally short of ministerialists:

"Snap divisions must not again be allowed to place the ministry in a minority. They have at best a demoralizing influence, and may be misunderstood abroad by people who do not comprehend the niceties and anomalies of our parliamentary procedure. Such culpable neglect as that of yesterday may some night involve the defeat of the Government on a really important issue, and the result at this moment would be deplorable in the highest degree. As we have repeatedly pointed out, the international situation is full of uncertainty, and the mere news of the division caused a drop in Consols. The greatest efforts are being made on the Continent to embroil Great Britain in the Eastern troubles and to enlarge the area of the war. In a situation so pregnant a change of Government would be a national disaster against which we must guard at whatever cost of personal convenience. The duty lies personally on every Unionist member, and he will be false to his trust who fails to discharge it daily and hourly."

This strain on Unionist members is eased temporarily, the House of Commons having adjourned until the twelfth. When it reassembles, Mr. Balfour will have to resign or dissolve Parliament, in the opinion of the London *News*, organ of that section of the Liberal party which follows Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's leadership. We find it saying:

"The hint of the coming dissolution has already gone out to the Tory organizations in the country, and it is doubtless the rumor of it which has had such a sudden effect on Mr. Chamberlain [whose vacation in Egypt ended recently]. We may reasonably exercise our thoughts on the problem—What next? . . . But when the Government have really taken leave of official existence and ended the present miserable farce, the Liberals will have to face a situation requiring careful thought. The last thing that Mr. Balfour will wish to do is to dissolve on his present program. Chinese labor, sectarian education, and protection—that is not an attractive program to go to the country on. Overwhelming defeat would be certain. He will not dissolve; he will resign. He will follow the precedent of Mr. Gladstone in 1885 and Lord Roseberry in 1895, and will attempt to throw on the conquerors the burden of forming a Government. The question is, Should the Liberals accept or refuse? In our view, they should refuse. They should place no interval of time between the defeat of the Government and a dissolution. They should not give the Tories the advantage of diverting the attention of the country from their disastrous blunders. They should not accept the burden of an unpopular budget and an impossible situation in South Africa without first consulting the country. Above all, they can not consent to administer the Education act. The first and last duty of the Liberals is to force an appeal to the country. The country has a right to ask for it, and it is the duty of both parties to give it."

But the Liberal party is in no position to form a ministry either now or in the immediate future, thinks the Conservative *Standard* (London), which, nevertheless, is much dissatisfied with Prime Minister Balfour's "ill-defined" attitude toward the preferential tariff proposals of Mr. Chamberlain. This organ affects to regard Lord Rosebery as the real Liberal leader just now, and the political prospect inspires it to this effect:

"The leaders of the Opposition are mistaken if they suppose that they can justify their claim to public confidence by captious criticisms or bitter invective. It is not enough for them to dwell on the errors of the cabinet, on the revelations of the [South African] war commission, or the confusion produced by Mr. Chamberlain's hasty move toward protection. They must endeavor to show that something is to be gained by substituting for present ministers the persons who are so extremely eager to take their places. But we can not find, through all the columns of Lord Roseberry's brisk verbiage, any guarantee of this kind, or any attempt to supply it. He dwells severely on the increase of national expenditure during the past eight years, and pronounces it a unique achievement in administrative extravagance. But would the showing be more favorable if Lord Rosebery and his associates had the control of the public funds? Have they better financiers than Mr. Ritchie [formerly in the Balfour ministry] and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach [formerly in the ministry]? There is no reason to think so. Lord Rosebery, instead of bringing a general accusation of extravagance, should tell us where he proposes to begin his economies. Will he reduce the strength of the navy? As an ardent imperialist, we can hardly credit him with any such intention. Does he think the army too costly? If so, he should indicate the precise departments in which he thinks the diminution of expenditure may be essayed. There remain education, the foreign and colonial services, grants to local authorities, and so on. In some at least of these quarters it has not been evident that Lord Rosebery's supporters would favor a parsimonious policy. . . . . .

"If the Unionist policy is sound, it had better be left in the hands of Unionist politicians. There is, however, another great question on which Lord Rosebery has little to say. He hopes that the next Liberal Government will have taken to heart the causes which have so long 'alienated the sympathies' of the people of England from the Liberal party. We do not fathom the exact meaning of this cryptic warning. Does it apply to Home Rule? On this latter subject there is an ominous silence in the ranks of 'official' Liberalism. But Mr. Redmond has made it known that he and his friends do not intend to relieve their ancient allies from any of their former troubles. Is 'the next Liberal Government' to abandon Home Rule and offend the Irish, or to go back to the Gladstonian adventure, and very likely alienate Lord Rosebery himself and his Leaguers? This is one of the points which have to be seriously considered when we are invited to turn over the control of the executive to the party which has never yet recovered from the disruption of eighteen years ago."

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It seems as if the moon at night
  Shines brighter since you went,
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The reason? When I had your eyes
  To luminate the night,
Their light which shone alone for me
  Made stars and moon less bright.
And when I had your smile by day,
  I cared not if the sun
Arose or set—nor if the day
  Had ended or begun.
But now you're gone—like common men
  I turn to nature's light,
And think the sun your smile by day,
  The stars your eyes at night.

—From *Everybody's Magazine.*

First Love.

By MCCREA PICKERING.

"Why do you look from the window so,
  Little Felicia, daughter of mine?
There still is the long white seam to sew,
  And the white lamb's wool to spin."
"Oh, mother, below, there in the snow,
  Stands a little lad with a mouth like wine—
A little lad with a carven bow,
  And he makes as tho he would enter in,
    Mother of mine."

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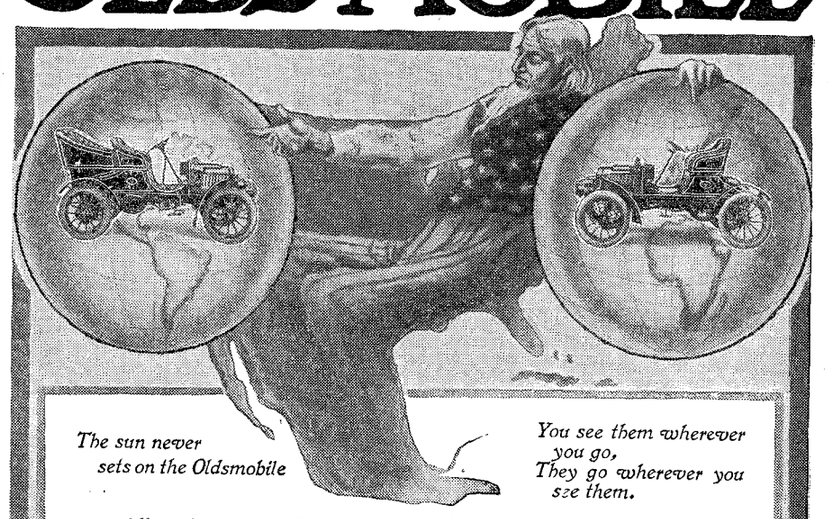

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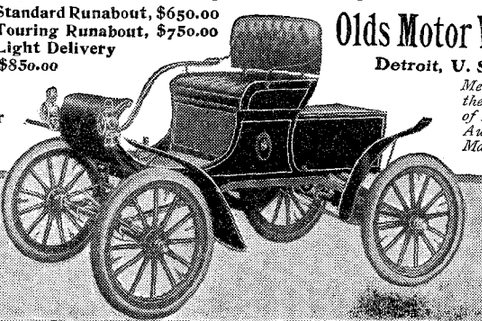

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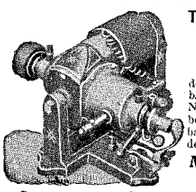

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"Nay—there is no one there at all,
Little Felicia, my idle one;
Naught I see but the white snow's fall,
And your task is still the same."
"Oh, mother, harken, I hear him call,
'Pray, sweetheart, is the door undone?
Let me in who am weak and small.'
May I bid him enter, in Pity's name,
Mother of mine?"

"Nothing I hear and naught I see,
Little Felicia, who work so ill;
And there's much to do ere darkness be—
Come, daughter, your task begin."
But little Felicia blushingly
Turned away from the window-sill;
"Oh, mother, I spake no word," quoth she,
"But I fear—I fear he hath entered in,
Mother of mine."

—From *The Smart Set.*

PERSONALS.

Balked Effort to Walk on Water.—Charles H. Cartwell, writing in the Chicago *Tribune*, repeats this joke played on the so-called "Prophet" Joseph Smith, Sr., of the Mormon Church:

"Some time in the thirties Smith and a party of his followers were proselyting in Muskingum County, Ohio. He appointed a certain day when he would show the people his wonderful powers, and that he was a second Christ, by walking on the waters of Mud Creek. The water was always muddy. A day or two before the time set grandmother's brother Robert and a couple of neighbor boys were accidentally attracted to the Mormons working at the creek, and, concealing themselves, watched the Mormons put down stakes and put planks on them from bank to banks, the plank resting about six inches under water. After the Mormons left the boys went down and took out the center plank, where the water was about ten feet deep. The next day 'Balaam' Smith came down to the creek, and, after a long exhortation, started across the creek. He was all right and on top till he came to the center, where his 'powers' seemed to leave him, and he, like McGinty, went to the bottom. This was the end of Mormonism in that old tried and true Presbyterian County."

A Photograph of Meissonier.—The museum of the army has just received a most interesting souvenir, says *Le Gaulois* (Paris):

Almost everybody has forgotten that Meissonier, during the campaign of Italy, received permission to follow the Emperor's staff. He took a double satisfaction in this, for it was not only the painter who found pleasure in this expedition but also the cavalier. Not to differ in appearance too much from the officers whom he accompanied he devised a sort of uniform which was at the same

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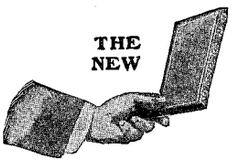

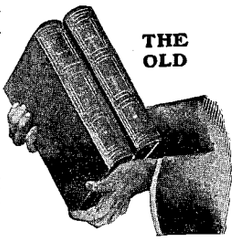

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time picturesque and practical. He wore velvet breeches and boots, and a tunic with facings of velvet which showed his white shirt and black cravat. On his head was a high *kepi* with a velvet turban around it, but without a band. In this costume, and with a pipe in his mouth, he was photographed in 1859, and one of these photographs M. Rouff has just given to the Army Museum in Paris.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Higher Strategy.—Senator Spooner particularly likes to tell stories, showing the humorous side of legal proceedings. Here is one repeated by *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia):

Senator Spooner tells of a lawyer in Wisconsin who had been retained by a farmer to prosecute a suit against a neighbor relative to the title to a strip of land running between their respective farms.

It appears that during a conversation as to the status of the suit the first-mentioned farmer suggested to his attorney that it might be a good idea to send the presiding judge a couple of fine turkeys.

"Dear me!" exclaimed the counsel, "that would never do, my man! You would be sure to lose your suit!"

Nothing more was said on the subject. The case came up, was tried, and judgment was rendered in the plaintiff's favor. When the news was brought to him, the farmer expressed his satisfaction, adding: "I sent him the turkeys!"

Too astonished at the man's temerity to say anything, the lawyer merely stared at his client.

"Yes," chuckled the farmer, "I sent him the turkeys, but I sent them in my opponent's name!"

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Useful Small Boy.—MR. HOPKINS: "Hunt up Japan on the map, Louisa."

MRS. HOPKINS: "No; wait till Jimmy gets home; that's what we pay his school bills for."—Indianapolis *Sentinel*.

A Mixed Affair.—"GILHOOLY: "You say your wife is in a bad humor?"

PENNYBUNKER: "Yes, she is."

GILHOOLY: "What is she angry about?"

PENNYBUNKER: "In the first place she got angry at the servant girl, then she got angry at me because I didn't get angry at the servant-girl, and now she is angry at herself because I got angry at her because she got angry at the servant-girl. Do you understand?"—*Tit-Bits*.

His Solicitude.—"Mama, can God hear everything?"

"Everything, Willie."

"And is God always happy?"

"Always, Willie. Why do you ask?"

"Well, I should think it would make Him suffer a little to hear what sister and that fellow of hers are saying to each other in the next room."—*Smart Set*.

The Obliging Conductor.—"Shall I get off this end of the car?" said a lady to the conductor on a Santa Fé train the other day as it pulled into

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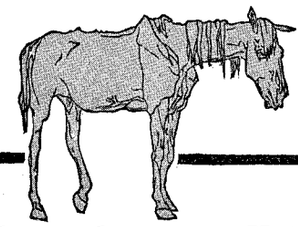

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Topeka. "Just suit yourself, madam," said the conductor, "both ends stop."—Topeka *Capital*.

Dietetics.—"If I understand you, so long as I eat nothing, I shall be well," said the natural man, in a sarcastic vein.

"If you chew it thoroughly," said the food crank, guardedly.—*Puck*.

Prepared for the Spring.—"Well, boys," said the schoolmaster, as he prepared to take a seat one mild March morning, "I suppose you are all prepared for an early spring."

"Yes sir," said the small boy who was invariably blamed for everything, "but I want to tell you I didn't put it on your chair."

Then the schoolmaster discovered the bent pin and the spring was postponed. — Philadelphia *Press*.

Exact.—MRS KNICKER: "Was your new gown a good fit?"

MRS BOCKER: "Lovely. Jack's bank account shows just seventy-three cents left."—*Smart Set*.

Foresight.—"To-day," said the minister, "I think you'd better take up the collection before I preach my sermon."

"Why so?" asked the vestryman.

"I'm going to preach on 'Economy.'"—Philadelphia *Press*.

For Safety.—FIRST CITIZEN: "It is not enough that bicycles carry bells. The law should enforce a regular system of signals that all can understand."

SECOND CITIZEN: "What would you suggest?"

FIRST CITIZEN: "Well, I don't know exactly, but it might be something like this: One ring, 'stand still'; two rings, 'dodge to the right'; three rings, 'dive to the left'; four rings, 'jump straight up and I'll run under you'; five rings, 'turn a back handspring and land behind me,' and so on. You see, we who walk are always glad to be accommodating, but the trouble is to find out what the fellow behind wants us to do."—*Tit-Bits*.

One Sympton.—MR. SCRAPPINGTON (in the midst of his reading): "Well! well! Here is a prognostication, by a well-known college president, that American white men are slowly but surely becoming red men."

MRS. SCRAPPINGTON: "Pshaw! it isn't always correct to judge a man by his nose."—*Smart Set*.

In a Utah Jewelry Store.—"What can I show you, sir?"

"I want to buy a dozen engagement-rings."—*Smart Set*.

Dear Girl.—"Yes," said Subbubs, sighing, "the only girl I really cared for I could't have."

"What," exclaimed Blacklotz, "that doesn't sound very complimentary to Mrs. Subbubs."

"Oh, she felt as badly about it as I do. You see the girl wanted $5 a week and we can't afford more than $4."—Philadelphia *Press*.

Heavy.—COBWIGGER: "Does it require much ability to run an auto?"

MERRITT: "That depends. When it breaks down it takes a fellow with plenty of push to get it home."—*Smart Set*.

Or Trading-Stamps.—PROUD FATHER: "The man who marries my daughter, sir, wins a prize."

GUEST: "My word, that is a novel idea! Is it a money prize, or just a silver cup?"—Boston *Globe*.

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Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

March 28.—Japanese troops, in a conflict between Anju and Chongju, defeat a band of Cossacks, but lose fifty men killed; the Russians retire in good order to Kasan. Admiral Alexeieff issues orders practically closing the port of New-Chwang; American and British flags are hauled down, and consular jurisdiction is annulled.

March 30.—Japan replies to the Russian protest against the bombardment of a quarantine-station by saying that The Hague convention did not cover the case. The Russian fleet sinks a Japanese merchantman off Port Arthur, and takes seventeen prisoners from among her passengers and crew. The United States gunboat *Helena* is ordered to Shanghai. The American flags taken down at New-Chwang by Russian officials will be replaced as the result of a vigorous protest made by United States Consul Miller.

Admiral Togo again bombards Port Arthur to ascertain the position of the steamers recently sunk to block the channel.

March 31.—The Japanese division which defeated the Russians at Chongju advances twenty-five miles to Kwaksan, the Russians retreating before them. The Russians place more mines and cables to obstruct the entrance to the Liao River, and remove the light-ship and aids to navigation at New-Chwang. The Russian gunboat *Manajur* is dismantled at Shanghai, and the Japanese cruiser *Akitsushima*, which has been on the watch at that port, sails away.

April 1.—The Japanese, after a brief engagement with the Russians at Yong-Chow, drive them northward toward Unsan. A despatch from Harbin says that Russian troops are arriving there over the Transsiberian railroad at the rate of 4,000 a day. Foreign war correspondents leave Tokyo for Moji, and will start for the front on April 6. According to a report of Captain Reitzenstein at Vladivostok, the Russian war-ships left the harbor at the time of the bombardment and engaged the Japanese, who fled.

April 2.—Two thousand Russian troops, according to a despatch from Seoul, are entrenched on the south side of Wiju to oppose the Japanese advance from Yong-Chow. The ice is said to be breaking up in Lake Baikal, and the railroad across the frozen surface of the lake has been abandoned.

April 3.—The Russian forces in Northern Korea retire before the rapid advance of the Japanese troops.

Song-Cheng, thirty miles south of Wiju, is entered by the Japanese without resistance.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

March 28.—The French Chamber of Deputies passes the bill suppressing all teaching by religious orders.

Documents furnished by King Leopold, of Belgium, deny charges of cruelty to natives in the Kongo Free State.

March 31.—The Tibetans attack the British expedition under Colonel Younghusband, and are twice repulsed with heavy loss, their camp being captured.

The French courts dismiss Colombia's suit against the Panama Canal Company; the sovereignty of Panama over the canal zone is declared.

April 2.—The Dutch engage an entrenched body of Achinese, in Sumatra, with the result that 541 Achinese are killed; the Dutch lose 3 men killed and 25 wounded.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

March 28.—*Senate:* Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, attacks, and several Republican Senators defend the recent old-age pension order. The District of Columbia Appropriation bill is passed.

House: The Sundry Civil bill is discussed.

March 29.—*Senate:* The bill for a new office building for certain executive departments is considered. The committee on Post-offices reports the Post-office Appropriation bill with amendments. Secretary Hitchcock sends in an official estimate of the Pension Bureau on the recent old-age pension, and defends the ruling as clearly within executive authority.

March 30.—*Senate:* The Post-office Appropriation bill is introduced. Senator Gorman, of

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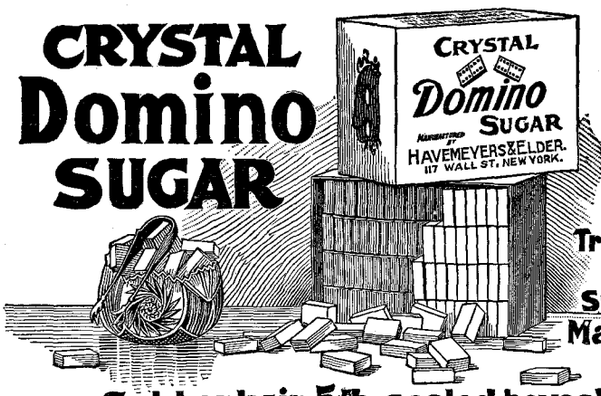

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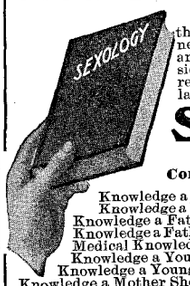

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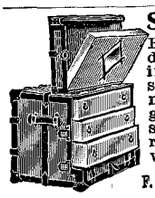

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Maryland, makes a long speech insisting on a full investigation of the Post-office Department; three Republican Senators reply to his speech.

House: Debate on the Sundry Civil bill is continued.

March 31.—*Senate:* In the debate on the Post-office Appropriation bill Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, defends the President against attacks by the Democrats.

House: The debate on the Sundry Civil bill is continued; lack of a quorum prevents a vote on the bill.

April 1.—*Senate:* The Post-office bill is considered, and Senator Mallory, of Florida, criticizes the recent old-age pension order.

House: The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill is passed.

April 2.—*Senate:* Senator Mallory finishes his speech in criticism of the old-age pension order; and Senator Warren, of Wyoming, spoke against repeal of land laws.

House: Three hundred and nineteen pension bills are passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

March 28.—Senator Joseph R. Burton, of Kansas, is found guilty in St. Louis of accepting fees to use his influence with the Post-office Department to prevent a fraud order being issued against the Rialto Grain and Securities Company, of St. Louis.

March 30.—F. Augustus Heinze is fined $20,000 in Montana for contempt of court in refusing to permit Federal officers to enter one of his copper-mines.

It is announced that the "National Civil Liberty" party, a negro organization, will nominate a negro for President at a convention to be held at St. Louis.

The "sealed letter," on which W. J. Bryan claimed $50,000 from the estate of Philo S. Bennett, is rejected by Judge Gager in the Superior Court of New Haven, Conn. Mr. Bryan will appeal to the Supreme Court.

April 2.—Postmaster General Payne, in a statement to the McCall investigating committee, declares that the report naming members of Congress in connection with the postal scandals should not have been sent to the House Post-office committee.

Floods in Ohio and Indiana result in six deaths and great damage to property.

April 3.—A suit is taken to the United States Circuit Court, at St. Paul, to obtain a judicial decision on the method of distribution of the stock held by the Northern Securities Company.

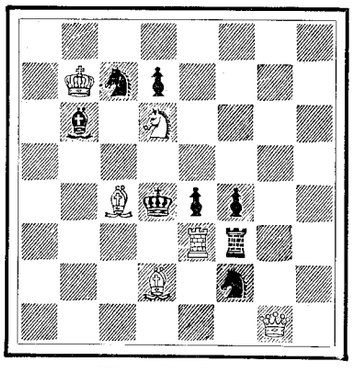
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 920.

By PHILIP H. WILLIAMS.

Black—Eight Pieces.



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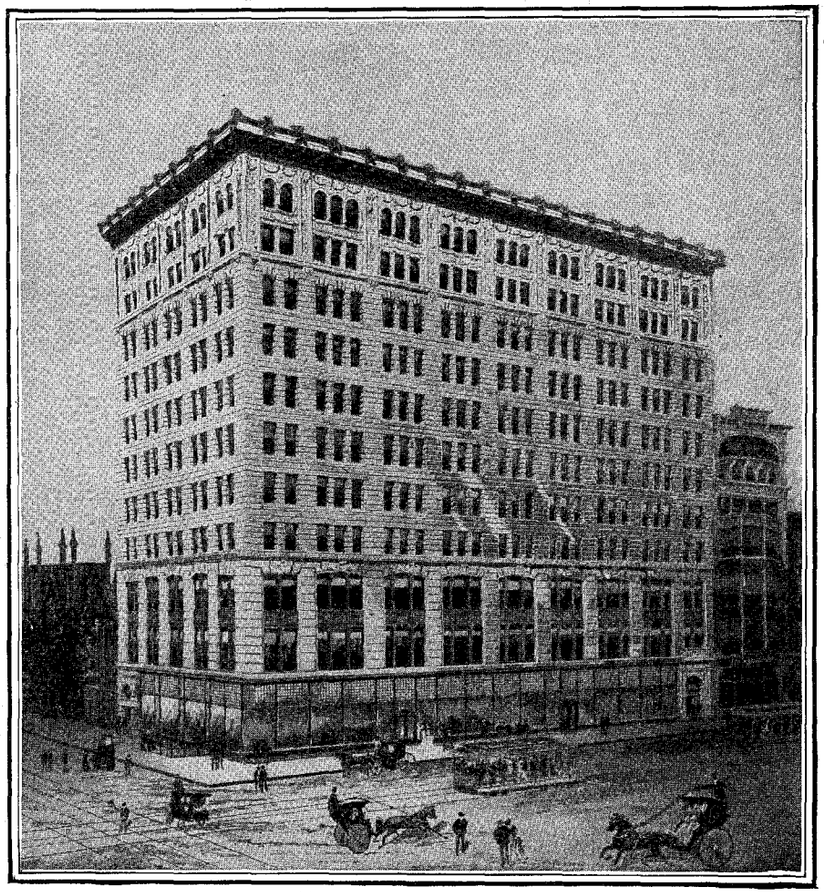

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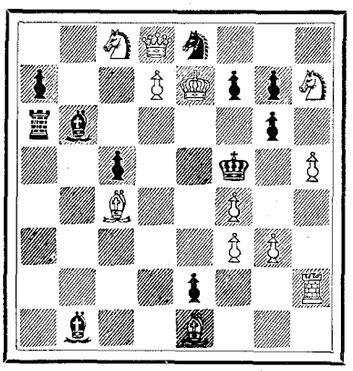

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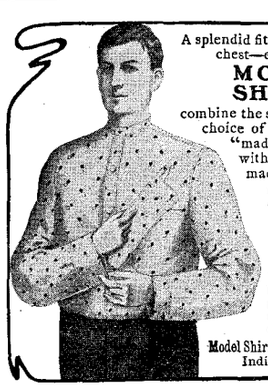

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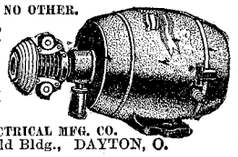

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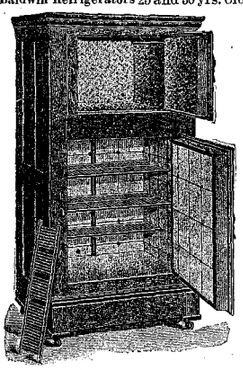

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The 2-er (914) proved a harder nut to crack than the 3-er (915). The move relied upon by very many solvers is 1 B—B 5 ——. The answer is

1 ..... This cuts off the white B on Kt 7,
Kt (Kt 3)—B 3 2 R—Q 5. ——

and prevents mate by

A bit of advice for those who are not expert solvers may help them: (1) If the key-move were made by the B on Kt 7, then he has four squares at his disposal—R 8, B 3, Kt 2, and R sq, and any one of these is equally effective. A good problem, and especially a "Slater," has but one key-move; *i.e.*, the move of *one* piece to a *certain* square. If 1 B—R 8 —— 2 No mate. If 1 B—B 3, etc —— 2 No mate.
Kt(Kt 5)—B 3 R x Kt

2. Do not think that a "capture" or "check" is the key-move, as 1 R—B 5 ch —— 2 Kt—Kt 5 ch ——, or,
K x R B x Kt

1 R(B 3) x P —— 2 No mate ——. The necessity of the
Kt x R ch

Key-move 1 R—Kt 3 is to provide for the mate after 1 R—Kt 5, mate. ——
Kt(Kt 5)—B 3. ——

In addition to those reported, A. E. Caldwell, Wolfeville, N. S., got 910, 911; T. H. 912, 913; H. Leggett, Oroville, Cal., and A. S. Nero, Bottineau, N. D., 913.

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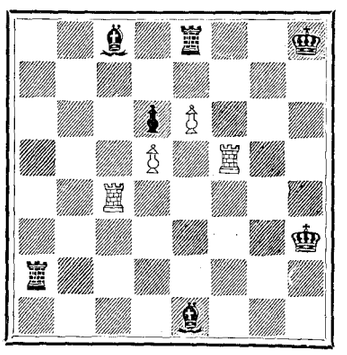

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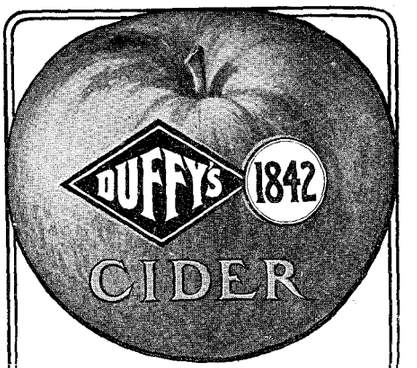

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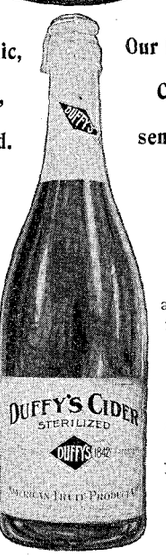

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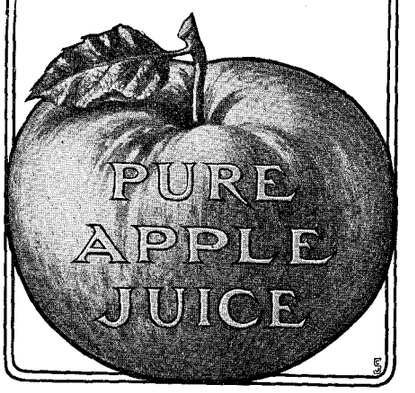

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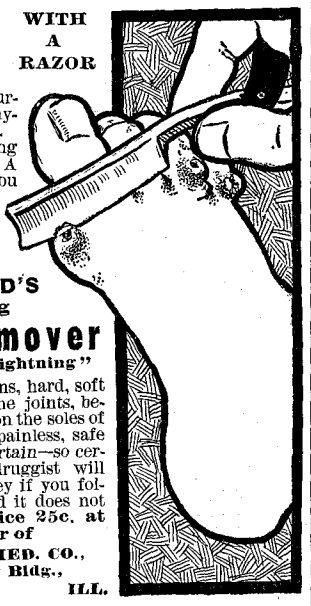

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"J. H. S.," Buffalo, N. Y.—The pronunciation of "advertise'ment," in which the accent is placed on the penultimate syllable, was that originally used by English-speaking people, being formerly in greater vogue throughout the United States. The words "advise" and "aggrandize" have their accent upon the last syllable, and the nouns derived from these verbs, "advise'ment" and "aggrandize'ment" are also accented on the penultimate. This pronunciation is on a par with the pronunciation of "aggrandize'ment," which most of the dictionaries prefer. In so far as "advertise'ment" is concerned, this is not an innovation, but merely a restoration, which should become universal in the course of time.

"A. T. L.," New York.—The term "honorificabilitudinitatibus," introduced by Shakespeare in his "Love's Labour's Lost," act v, scene 1, line 41—a word proverbial for its length—is frequently mentioned as the longest word in English literature. The passage written by Shakespeare reads:

> COSTARD, *loq.* . . . . "I marvel thy master hath not eaten thee for a word; for thou are not so long by the head as *honorificabilitudinitatibus;* thou art easier swallowed than a flap-dragon."

"Brown," Pennsylvania.—"Which is proper—I feel *bad;* or, I feel *badly,* when speaking of the state of health or feelings?"

"I feel badly" is an erroneous colloquial form, which, correctly rendered, should read "I feel bad," "bad" being the adjective which qualifies the pronoun "I."

"W. E. C.," Chicago, Ill.—Syntactically the sentence "Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God" is incorrect; but the best answer to the point you raise regarding the use of "to" was made years ago by Thomas Jefferson in a letter to Edward Everett, and it will bear repeating here:

"I am not a friend to a scrupulous purism of style. I readily sacrifice the niceties of syntax to euphony and strength. It is by boldly neglecting the rigorisms of grammar that Tacitus has made himself the strongest writer in the world. . . . His sentences are as strong as language can make them. Had he scrupulously filled up the whole of their syntax they would have been merely common. To explain my meaning by an English example I will quote the motto of one, I believe, of the regicides of Charles I.: 'Rebellion *to* tyrants is obedience to God.' Correct its syntax, 'Rebellion *against* tyrants is obedience to God,' it has lost all the strength and beauty of the antithesis."

See JEFFERSONIAN CYCLOPEDIA, pp. 470, 471. [F. & W. Co., 1900.]

"M. M. N.," Fairmont, W. Va.—When one violates a rule of grammar and another directs attention to it, it is not correct to say, "He has made a grammatical error." Say rather, "He has made an error in grammar."

"W. H. S.," Newark, N. J.—The correct spelling is "impedance," not "impedence."

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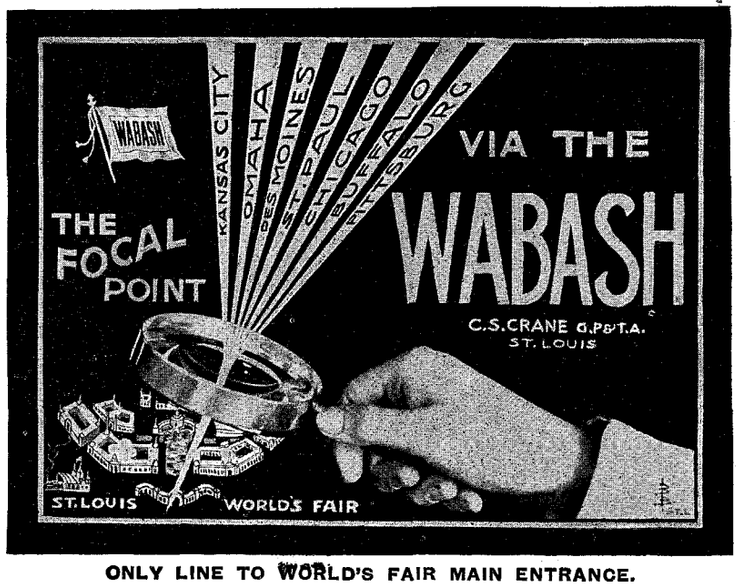

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